The North Carolinian.

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NORTH CAROLINIAN.

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By PALEMON JOHN.

Office on North-east corner of Main and Road Sts.

TERMS:—Two Dollars a year, in advance.

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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Main st., opposite Cardinal office. v1nd-1y

CRANDY & HINES, attorneys at law, office up stairs in Colyer's south side of Main st. v1nd-1y

W. M. EHRINGHAUS, attorney and counsellor at law, next door to old bank. v1nd-1y

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, office on east side Road street, three doors from Main. v1nd-1y

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, at his residence, south Main st. v1nd-1y

DR. L. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church. v1nd-1y

DR. JOSEPH COMMANDER—office Road street, near Leather Hill; residence, Elizabeth st. v1nd-1y

DR. R. K. SPEED, physician, office over Green & Fearing's store, cor. Road and Elizabeth sts. v1nd-1y

DR. R. H. MCINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post office. v1nd-1y

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LABYTEAUX, millinery, southwest corner Road and Main sts. v1nd-1y

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS M. COOK, watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., near Main. v1nd-1y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Hughes sts. v1nd-1y

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., 2d side. v1nd-1y

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., deals in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandise, Water front, south of Main. v1nd-1y

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods &c., Road street, one door south of Church. v1nd-1y

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Elizabeth sts. v1nd-1y

S. WEISEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts. v1nd-1y

C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, &c., corner Road and Lawrence sts. v1nd-1y

C. C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods, northeast corner Road and Church sts. v1nd-1y

C. GUERIN, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., west side, near Main. v1nd-1y

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 35 Road street. v1nd-1y

WM. STEGER, dealer in confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite Col. Martin's office. v1nd-1y

JNO. W. T. SMITH, general grocer, Road street, north of Elizabeth st. v1nd-1y

W. C. OVERBY, agt. Hamocker and grocer, Water st., opposite Market House. v1nd-1y

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. F. HARRELL, photographs, Road Street, over Dr. Batt's old stand. v1nd-1y

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jos. G. Russell, proprietor. Boarding and lodging. Main st., west of Road. v2-1y

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r. Water st., opposite Clark's Agricultural Warehouse. v1nd-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old stand, Main street. v1nd-1y

C. E. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, east side Road st., south of Church. v1nd-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. BULLEPEPPER, United States Commissioner for Pasquotank Co., Office at old State Bank Building.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian." v1nd-1y

C. C. ALLEN, general agent Dismal Swamp, Steam Transportation Co., office at Company's wharf. 1-1y

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts. v1nd-1y

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main. v1nd-1y

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road street, two doors south of Main. v1nd-1y

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st. v1nd-1y

A. B. PERSSE, boot and shoemaker, Road street, near Canal Bridge. v1nd-1y

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January.—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Allen Dozier, Jos. Commander, J. L. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer—Jas. Gaskin. Attorney—C. Grandy, Jr. Clerk—M. B. Culpepper. Collector—J. H. Miskell. Constable—J. H. Miskell. Auctioneer—A. L. Jones. Pound Master—W. Pritchett. Postmaster.

CHURCHES.—First M. E. Church, Rev. W. P. Wright, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 8 p. m.—School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church (Episcopal), Rev. J. M. Murphy, Rector.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 8 p. m.—Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 4 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev. R. [illegible], Sunday services at half-past 7 o'clock, p. m. and on the fourth Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock, a. m.—Sunday School at 9 a. m.—Prayer Meeting on Sunday morning, every fourth Sunday after self-denial.—Zion A. M. E. Church, Rev. W. H. Pitts, Pastor.—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and at 7 and 8 p. m.—Sunday School at 9 a. m.

LODGES.—Samaritan, No. 1, K. of J.—Meet every Tuesday evening. T. A. Commander, W. C.—Meet Achemez, No. 19, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening.——Heather and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.——Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets 1st Tuesday in May.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress—C. C. Cole, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, R. Pigment, Elizabeth City.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S. T. Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G. L. Windley; Treasurer, J. F. Randolph; Coroner, J. R. Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Grainger; Surveyor, Robt. T. Shields; Commissioners, Saml. Windley, T. H. Blount, Henry Hodges, Josephus Pool, Saml. Waters.—Senator, J. B. Respess; Representative, Hiram R. Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Bond; Clerk Superior Court, W. P. Gurley; Treasurer, A. R. Thompson; Coroner, J. G. Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E. L. Simmons; Surveyor, W. J. Rhodes; Commissioners, W. J. Cherry, Wm. P. Mitchell, H. W. Bell, Benj. F. King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J. W. Beasley, Coleraine; Representative, P. D. Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Aydlott; Clerk Superior Court, P. G. Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos C. Ferebee; Coroner, Jos S. Sanderlin; Register of Deeds, T. B. Bourdali; Surveyor, ——; Commissioners, M. R. Gregory, Ira Ferebee, Jas Ferebee, Saml. E. Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Ferebee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C. Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W. R. Skinner; Treasurer, James A. Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas O. Cheshire; Commissioners, D. V. Etheridge, H. H. Hobbs, R. G. Mitchell, Chas Blair, P. K. Jones.—Representative, W. A. Moore.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October, County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T. P. Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J. B. Lee; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J. A. Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M. S. Ferebee; Commissioners, H. E. Baxter, C. B. Gibson, T. Sanderlin, J. M. Woodhouse, J. B. Etheridge.—Representative, T. C. Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B. F. Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R. B. G. Cowper; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H. Hofler; Register of Deeds, John B. Walton; Surveyor, A. Smith; Commissioners, S. J. Lassiter, David Parker, Mills H. Eure, H. A. Morgan, A. G. Reasnover.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A. Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T. Gregory; Treasurer, T. T. Clark; Coroner, R. B. Powers; Register of Deeds, John S. Brown; Surveyor, A. L. Pierce; Commissioners, R. A. Lavender, Charles H. Webb, Robert L. Howard, Andrew Jackson, Thos. Sledge.—Senator, H. Rogers; Representatives, J. H. Kitchin, W. T. J. Hayes, Ivy Hodgkins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in March and September. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, James Kitt; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S. Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan H. Horton; Coroner, Gilbert A. Giles; Register of Deeds, James M. Trader; Surveyor, Zebulon Askew; Commissioners, R. S. Parker, S. J. Holloman, W. D. Sessoms, Wm. Reid, John W. Harrell.—Senator, J. W. Beasley, Colerain (Bertie); Representative, Thomas Snipes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B. Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R. Sadler; Treasurer, John M. Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M. Jones; Surveyor, G. W. Swindell; Commissioners, Wm S. Carter, James C. McCloud, Joseph J. Tolliard, Robt. P. Walsh, George L. Fulcher.—Senator, J. R. Respess, Washington (Beaufort); Representative, Thomas R. Rodman, Hyde.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, E. B. Sallaway; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M. Stierson; Treasurer, John Watts; Coroner, Merick Bagley; Register of Deeds, Wm Cherry; Surveyor, Jas E. Moore; Commissioners, S. G. Hoyt, W. F. Martindale, M. J. Moulton, Jno L. Hardison, Bryant Bennett.—Senator, W. F. Martindale, Jamesville; Representative, J. J. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Williamston.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry T. Grizard; Clerk Superior Court, N. R. Odom; Treasurer, Jas W. Copeland; Coroner, William A. Parker; Register of Deeds, T. Burton; Surveyor, H. Copeland; Commissioners, Edmund Jacobs, Jas W. Newsom, Wm Barrow, Geo T. Hollaman, L. H. Boyce.—Senator, Wm Barrow; Representative, Jesse R. Parker, J. T. Reynolds.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourteenth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno D. Wood; Clerk Superior Court, William E. Vaughan; Treasurer, W. G. Pool; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, Cornelius Gregory; Surveyor, W. H. Weatherly; Standard Keeper, J. L. Jones; Commissioners, W. D. Pool, C. W. Hollowell, G. W. Sawyer, W. A. Price, W. F. Sanders.—Representative, T. A. Sisson.

SUPERIOR COURT—Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C. Albertson; Treasurer, Joseph Nicholson; Register of Deeds, J. W. Speight; Surveyor, T. E. Winslow; Commissioners, Jas. Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Peele, Alfred Newby, Mills Copeman.—Representative, Jeptha White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday and the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Reuben Allen; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Dan'l L. Cahoon; Coroner, Simon Frank; Register of Deeds, Enos Winslow; Surveyor, Wm C. Nelson; Commissioners, Jas Cahoon, Jas Spruill, Jno C. Swindell, Jno Mashburn, Jas Gaylord.—Senator, C. Martindale, Jamesville; Martin; Representative, J. J. Davis.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J. M. Satterthwaite; Clerk Superior Court, J. A. Medson; Treasurer, Levi Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Cleophilus Ange; Register of Deeds, John Carroll; Surveyor, H. F. Phelps; Commissioners, R. S. Credle, J. R. Dickson, jun., M. Jarvis, A. A. Mizell, Jno. Cahoon, Jr.—Senator, C. Martindale, Jamesville; Martin; Representative, J. J. Reid.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Counties of Pasquotank, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Perquimans, Camden and Pasquotank.—Senator, W. F. Etheridge, Roanoke Island.—Assembly, [illegible].

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 22d July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

WM. H. ASHLEY, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. HOWARD, Clerk Executive Department.

TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke, Lieutenant Governor, elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of the Senate.

HENRY A. MONNINGER, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

DONALD W. BAIN, Chief Clerk Treasury Department.

HENDERSON ADAMS, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. ASHLEY, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. HARRIS, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

ALBERT W. FISHER, of Haldon, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. G. KERR, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

R. D. COLEY, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

CHAS. M. PARRIS, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Cyrus L. Harris, ex-officio.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, constitute the State Board of Education.

The Governor is President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education have the Trustees of the University. One Trustee for each County in the State; term of office of Trustee eight years.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. There are two terms of the Court held at Raleigh in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and the first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the business may require.

OFFICERS.—M. Pearson, of Yadkin, Chief Justice; Edwin G. Reade, of Wayne; Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort; R. P. Dick, of Rockingham; Associate Justices. Salary of each, $5,000. Victor C. Barringer, of Cabarrus, Attorney General; Samuel F. Phillips, of Wake, Reporter; salary, exclusive of fees, $500. W. H. Bagley, of Wake, Clerk; salary $500. D. A. Wicker, of Wake, Marshal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators and one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen, by ballot, on the first Thursday in August.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

There are twelve Judicial Districts and twelve Judges. Every Judge on a Superior Court shall reside in his District. Judges may exchange Districts with the consent of the Governor. At least two County shall be held in each county annually, to continue for two weeks, unless the business is sooner disposed of.

JUDGES—Elected by the people. Term of office eight years. Salary $5,500.—1st District, Charles C. Pool; 2d District, Edmund W. Jones; 3d District, Charles E. Thomas; 4th District, Daniel L. Russell, Jr.; 5th District, Ralph P. Buxton; 6th District, Edmund W. Watts; 7th District, Albion W. Tourgee; 8th District, John M. Dodd; 9th District, George W. Logan; 10th District, Anderson Mitchell; 11th District, James L. Biggs; 12th District, Riley R. Cannon.

SOLICITORS—Elected by the people. Term of office four years. 1st District, A. W. Alston; 2d District, Joseph J. Martin; 3d District, John V. Sheraid; 4th District, John A. Richardson; 5th District, Neill McKay; 6th District, William R. Cox; 7th District, [illegible]; 8th District, Robert P. Caldwell; 9th District, Virgil S. Lusk; 10th District, R. M. Douty.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Circuit and District Courts, George W. Brooks, Elizabeth City; Clerk of Circuit Court, N. J. Riddick, Raleigh; U. S. Attorney, D. H. Starbuck, Salem; U. S. Marshal, S. J. Carpen, Washington. The Terms of the Circuit Court are as follows:—Second Monday in April and October, at Raleigh. The Terms of the District Court are as follows:—Second Monday in April and October, at Raleigh; Fourth Monday in April and October, at New Bern; Elias Hibbard, Clerk. First Monday after the fourth Monday in April and October, at Wilmington; Wm Gilchrist, Clerk.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN" PRINTING OFFICE

is prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

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TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Address,

P. JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

Contentment.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

Little I ask; my wants are few;
I only wish a hut of stone
(A very *plain* brown stone will do)
That I may call my own:
And close at hand is such a one,
In yonder street that fronts the sun.

Plain food is quite enough for me;
Three courses are as good as ten;
If Nature can subsist on three,
Thank Heaven for three. Amen!
I always thought cold victuals nice.
My *choice* would be vanilla ice.

I care not much for gold or land;
Give me a mortgage here and there,
Some good bank stock, some notes of hand,
Or trifling railroad share.
I only ask that Fortune send
A *little* more than I shall spend.

Honors are silly toys I know,
And titles are but empty names;
I would, *perhaps*, be Plenipo—
But only near St. James;
I'm very sure I should not care
To fill our Gubernator's chair.

Jewels are baubles, 'tis a sin
To care for such unfruitful things;
One good sized diamond in a pin,
Some *not so large*, in rings,
A ruby, and a pearl, or so,
Will do for me; I laugh at show.

My dame should dress in cheap attire,
(Good, heavy silks are never dear;)
I own perhaps I *might* desire
Some shawls of true cashmere,
Some narrowy crapes of China silk,
Like wrinkled skins on scalded milk.

Wealth's wasteful tricks I will not learn,
Nor ape the glittering upstart fool;
Shall not carved tables serve my turn,
But *all* must be of buhl?
Give grasping pomp its double care,
I ask but *one* recumbent chair.

Thus humble let me live and die,
Nor long for Midas' golden touch;
If Heaven more generous gifts deny,
I shall not miss them *much*;
Too grateful for the blessings lent
Of simple tastes and mind content.

The Parable of the Ten Talents.

The following instructive legend, including within its meaning the beautiful golden thread of thought conveyed in the parable of the ten talents, is at the present time current in Oriental lands. It is supposed to be of very ancient origin:

There went a man from home; and to his neighbors twain
He gave, to keep for him, two sacks of golden grain.
Deep in his cellar one the precious charge concealed,
And forth the other went and strewed it in his field.
The man returns at last—asks of the first his sack:
"Here, take it; 'tis the same; thou hast it safely back."
Unharmed it shows without; but when he would explore
His sack's recesses, corn there he finds no more
One half of what was there proves rotten and disvalued,
Upon the other hair have worm and mildew preyed.
The putrid heap to him in ire he doth return.
Then he the other asks, "Where is my sack o; corn?"
Who answered, "Come with me and see how it has sped"—
And took and showed him fields with waving harvests spread.
Then cheerfully the man laughed out and cried, "This one
Had insight to make up for the other that had none;
The *better* he observed, but thou the *precept's sense*
And thus to thee and me shall profit grow from hence;
In harvest thou shalt fill two sacks of corn for me,
The residue of sight remains for thee."

Selected Story.

Three Brave Men.

Pretty Barbara Ferros would not marry. Her mother was in consternation, "Why are you so stubborn, Barbara?" she asked, "You have plenty of lovers."

"But they don't suit me," said Barbara, coolly tying her curls before the mirror.

"Why not?"

"I want, when I marry, a man who is brave—equal to any emergency. If I give up my liberty I want to be taken care of."

"Silly child! What is the matter with big Barney, the blacksmith?"

"He is big, but I never learned that he was brave."

"And you never heard that he was not. What is the matter with 'Earnest, the gunsmith?"

"He's as placid as goat's milk."

"That's no sign he is a coward. There is little Fritz, the tanner, he is quarrelsome enough for you, surely."

"He is no bigger than a bantam cock. It is little he could do if the house was set upon by robbers."

"It is not always strength that wins a fight, girl. It takes brain as well as brawn. Come now, Barbara, give these fellows a fair trial."

Barbara turned her face before the mirror, letting down one raven tress and looping up another. "I will, mother," said she at last.

That evening Earnest, the gunsmith, knocked early at the door. "You sent for me, Barbara," he said, going to the girl, who stood upon the hearth, coquettishly warming one pretty foot and then the other.

"Yes, Earnest," she replied, "I've been thinking of what you said the other night, when you were here."

"Well, Barbara?"

Earnest spoke quietly, but his dark blue eyes flashed, and he looked at her intently.

"I want to test you."

"How."

"I want to see if you dare do a very disagreeable thing."

"What is it?"

"There is an old coffin up stairs. It smells of mould. They say, Reemond, the murderer, was buried in it; but the devil came for his body and left the coffin empty at the end of a week, and it was finally taken from the tomb. It is up stairs in the room my grandfather died in, and they say grandsire does not rest easy in his grave for some reason, though that I know nothing about. Dare you make that your bed to night?"

Earnest laughed. "Is that all? I will do that and sleep soundly. Why, pretty one, did you think I had weak nerves?"

"Your nerves will have good proof if you undertake it. Remember, no one sleeps in that part of the house."

"I shall sleep the sounder."

"Good night, then. I will send a lad to show you the chamber. If you stay there all night," said the imperious Miss Barbara, "I will marry you."

"You vow it."

"I vow it."

Earnest turned straightway and followed the lad in waiting through the dim rooms and passages, up echoing stairs, along narrow damp ways, where rats scuttled before them, to a low chamber. The boy looked pale and scared and evidently wanted to hurry away, but Earnest made him wait until he took a survey of the room by the aid of his lamp. It was very large and full of recesses, with high windows in them, which were barred across. He remembered that old Grandsire Ferros had been insane for several years before his death, so that this precaution had been necessary for the safety of himself and others. In the centre of the room stood a coffin; beside it was placed a chair. The room was otherwise quite empty.

Earnest stretched himself in the coffin. "Be kind enough to tell Miss Barbara that it's a good fit," said he. The boy went out and shut the door, leaving the gunsmith alone in the dark. Meanwhile Barbara was talking with the blacksmith in the keeping-room. "Barney," said she, pulling her hands away from his grasp, when he would have kissed her, "I've a test to put to you before I give you any answer. There is a corpse lying in the chamber, where my grandsire died, in the untenanted wing of the house. If you dare to sit with it here all night, and let nothing drive you away from your post, you will not ask me to marry you in vain."

"You give me a light and a bottle of wine and a book to read?"

"Nothing."

"Are these all the conditions you can offer me, Barbara?"

"All. And if you get frightened, you need never look me in the face again."

"I'll take them, then."

So Barney was conducted to his post by the lad, who had been instructed in the secret, and whose voluntary stay at Earnest's placid face as it lay in the coffin was interpreted by Barney to be the natural awe of a corpse. He took his seat and the boy left him alone with the darkness and the rats and the coffin.

Soon after, young Fritz, the tanner, arrived, flattered and hopeful from the fact that Barbara had sent for him.

"Have you changed your mind, Barbara," he asked.

"No; and I shall not until I know that you can do a really brave thing."

"What shall it be? I swear to satisfy you, Barbara."

"I have a proposal to make you. My plan requires skill as well as courage."

"Tell me."

"Well, in this house is a man watching by a corpse. He has sworn not to leave his post until morning. If you can make him do it, I shall be satisfied that you are as smart and as brave as I require a husband to be."

"Why, nothing is so easy!" exclaimed Fritz. "I can scare him away. Furnish me with a sheet, show me the room and go to your rest, Barbara. You will find me at the post in the morning."

Barbara did as he required, and saw the tanner step blithely away to his task. It was then nearly twelve o'clock, and she sought her own chamber.

Barney had been sitting at his vigil, and so far all had been well. The night seemed very long, for he had no means of counting the time. At times a thrill went through him, for it seemed to him as if he could hear low, suppressed breathing not far away; but he persuaded himself that it was the wind blowing through the crevices of the house. Still it was very lonely and not at all cheerful.

The face in the coffin gleamed whiter through the darkness. The rats squeaked as if famine was amongst them and they smelled flesh. The thought made him shudder. He got up and walked about, but something made a slight noise, as if somebody was behind him, and he put his chair with the back against the wall and sat down again.

He had been hard at work all day, and, in spite of everything, he grew sleepy. Finally he nodded and snored.

Suddenly it seemed as if somebody had touched him. He awoke with a start but saw nobody near, though in the centre of the room stood a white figure. "Curse you, get out of this!" he exclaimed in a fright, using the very first words that came to his tongue. The figure held up its right arm and slowly approached him. He started to his feet. The specture came nearer, pressing him into a corner. "The devil take you!" cried Barney in his great extremity.

Involuntarily he stepped back. Still the figure advanced, coming nearer and nearer and extending both arms. The hair started upon Barney's head; he grew desperate, and as the gleaming arms would have touched him he fell upon the ghost like a whirlwind, tearing off the sheet, thumping and pounding, beating and kicking, more and more outraged at the resistance he met, which told him the truth.

As the reader knows he was big and Fritz was little, and while pummeling the little tanner unmercifully, and Fritz was trying to lunge at Barney's stomach, to take the wind out of him, both plunging and kicking like horses, they were petrified by hearing a voice cry.

"Take one of your size, big Barney!"

Looking around, they saw the corpse sitting up in his coffin. This was too much, they released each other and sprang for the door. They never knew how they got out; but they ran home in haste, panting like stags.

It was Barbara herself who came and opened the door upon Earnest the next morning.

"It's early; one more little nap," said he turning over in his coffin.

So she married him, and though she sent Fritz and Barney invitations to the wedding, they did not appear. If they discovered the trick, they kept the knowledge to themselves, and never willingly faced Barbara's laughing eyes again.

Our home! What images are brought before us by that one word! The meeting of cordial smiles, and the gathering round the evening hearth, and the interchange of thoughts in kindly words, and the glance of eyes to which hearts lie open as the day,—there is the true city of refuge! Where are we to turn when it is shut out from us or changed? Who ever thought his home could be changed? And yet those calm, deep and still delights, over which the world seems to have no breath of power, they too, are like the beautiful summer clouds, tranquil as if fixed to sleep forever in the pure azure of the skies, yet all, all the while melting from us, though imperceptibly passing away.

Miscellaneous.

Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln is sometimes claimed as an example of a ready-made ruler. But no case could well be less in point; for, besides that he was a man of such fairmindedness as is always the raw material of wisdom, he had in his profession a training precisely the opposite of that to which a partisan is subjected. His experience as a lawyer compelled him not only to see that there is a principle underlying every phenomonon in human affairs, but that there are always two sides to every question, both of which must be fully understood in order to understand either, and that it is of greater advantage to an advocate to appreciate the strength than the weakness of his antagonist's position. Nothing is more remarkable than the unerring tact with which, in his debate with Mr. Douglas, he went straight to the reason of the question; nor have we ever had a more striking lesson in political tactics than the fact, that, opposed to a man exceptionally adroit in using popular prejudice and bigotry to his purpose, exceptionally unscrupulous in appealing to those baser motives that turn a meeting of citizens into a mob of barbarians, he should yet have won his case before a jury of the people.

Mr. Lincoln was as far as possible from an impromptu politician. His wisdom is made up of a knowledge of things as well as of men; his sagacity resulted from a clear perception and honest acknowledgment of difficulties, which enabled him to see that the only durable triumph of political opinion is based, not on any abstract right, but upon so much of justice, the highest attainable at any given moment in human affairs, as may be had in the balance of mutual concession. Doubtless he had an ideal, but it was the ideal of a practical statesman—to aim at the best, and to take the next best if he is lucky enough to get even that. His slow, but singularly masculine intelligence taught him that precedent is only another name for embodied experince, and that it counts for even more in the guidance of communities of men than in that of the individual life. He was not a man who held it good public economy to pull down on the mere chance of rebuilding better. Mr. Lincoln's faith in God was qualified by a very well founded distrust of the wisdom of man. Perhaps it was the want of self-confidence that more than any thing else won him the unlimited confidence of the people, for they felt that there would be no need of retreat from any position he had deliberately taken. The cautious, but steady advance of his policy during the war was like that of a Roman army. He left behind him a firm road on which public confidence could follow; he took American with him where he went; what he gained he occupied, and his advanced posts became colonies. The very homeliness of his genius was its distinction. His kingship was conspicuous by its workday homespun. Never was ruler so absolute as he, nor so little conscious of it; for he was the incarnate common sense of the people. With all that tenderness of nature whose sweet sadness touched whoever saw him with something of its own pathos, there was no trace of sentimentalism in his speech or action. He seems to have had but one rule of conduct, always that of practical and successful politics, to let him be guided by events when they were sure to bring him out where he wished to go, though by what seemed to unpractical minds, which let go the possible to grasp at the desirable, a longer road.—*Prof. Lowell.*

A Word to Boys.

Come, boys, and listen a few moments to your uncle. You have now arrived at an age when you must begin to think about doing something for yourselves. The first piece of advice I have for you is, to do everything well which you undertake. There is but little danger of your being too particular in this respect. A boy who is careful to draw a straight line on his slate, will be very likely to make a straight line through life. There is no position in life in which you will not be called upon to act as exact as possible. Step into the jeweler's shop, and see how careful the workman must be in finishing up the article he holds in his hands. Visit the ship-yard, and the man with the broad-ax must learn to hew on a line, or be dismissed. You think of being a clerk. Well, remember that a mistake there is a little less than a crime. I never saw a man who was very particular about his affairs that was not successful. How exact is a military officer in the command of a body of men. A clumsy sailor will never rise to the command of a ship.

But there is one great danger which besets many young men at the present day. If it is the disposition to avoid all solid improvement, and take up with subjects that require no thought, and which serve as mere warfare with godliness, our portion will be that of the ungodly. As the tree falleth so shall it lie. We shall reap what we have sown.

"Let my example warn you of the fatal error into which you have fallen," said the gay Sir Francis Delaval, near the end of his life. "Pursue what is useful! pursue what is useful!" Reader, if you would not make your life a curse, present and eternal, "pursue what is useful."

Ages of Tame Birds.

The length of a bird's life very much depends on the care which is taken of it. There are some parrots which have lived more than half a century; and nightingales, chaffinches, and goldfinches, have been known to live more than twenty-four years in a cage. The age of house birds is so much the more interesting, as it is only by observing it that we can know with any degree of certainty the length of bird's lives in general. Thus, house birds are of importance to the naturalist; as giving him information which he could not otherwise acquire. It is worthy of remark, that the quick growth of birds does not prevent their living much longer than quadrupeds. The length of life with these is estimated to be six or seven times longer than the time which they take to grow; while birds live fifteen, twenty, and even thirty times longer. This length of life is sometimes attributed to the substance of which the bones are composed being much more loose and light, and consequently remaining porous longer than those of quadrupeds. Some swans have lived three hundred years.—*Beehstein on Cage-birds.*

If a shoemaker, in approaching his end waxes cold, and gives up his awl, What will become of his sole if he cannot breathe his last?

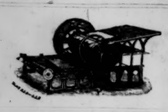
The Hon. Horace Greeley at Home.

Every Saturday, the philosopher of the *Tribune*, turning his back on the trials of journalism and the turmoil of the great metropolis, hies him to the sylvan shades of Chappaqua. There, in his rural home he seeks—what he seems never likely to get—repose. Mr. Greeley, as a matter of habit shambled into a Fourth avenue car on Friday afternoon and rode to Twenty-seventh street, on several occasions soliloquizing profanely at the cursed cars. Soon thereafter he was speedily on his way to the wide-spreading beech trees of his domain. On the road it occurred to him that he had forgotten something. He tried to think what it was, but did not succeed until nearing White Plains. The sound phrenotyped what he wanted to his mind. "Why, of course," he exclaimed, beaming all over like a magnified Mr. Pickwick run to seed. "Of course, White Plains—Whitelaw. Why, it's Reid I want, of course."

And then Horace objurgated mildly in a manner that would have pained Mr. Beecher, had he been there to hear. At the first opportunity Horace telegraphed to Whitelaw to join him by the early morning train, and then he went home to spoil a few dollars' worth of vegetation, and Whitelaw saw Chappaqua by next day's earliest train. Lunch over, H. G. insisted upon showing Whitelaw the prize cabbages that Mark Twain calculated would yield an enormous profit when the market price of that succulant vegetable had reached forty dollars a head. H. G.'s smiles of complacent joy over these wonderful fruits of the earth were absolutely angelic. He coruscated all over with them, like a preternaturally developed cherub.

Then he showed Reid his pigs; but here sad to relate, the pleasure of the occasion was marred by a fell disaster. An excavation on one side of the pig pen, made for the purpose of trying some new patent system of drainage, had been made during the week without the knowledge of H. G., and he and Whitelaw, walking

NORTH CAROLINIAN.



EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, :::::: Editor.

Elizabeth City, N. C., July 29, 1869.

For terms and advertising rates see first page. We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

BACK AGAIN.

We are back again at our post. Our trip North was a pleasant one. The greeting we received from our many friends in Pennsylvania was gratifying and the encomiums they all passed upon the NORTH CAROLINIAN were flattering. Many of them will visit this State during the coming three months.

We find, on our return, that our place in the tripod has been satisfactorily filled; that there is no flagging in the matter and interest of the paper, and our obliging and talented friend who has so successfully played editor for the week will accept our thanks for his valuable aid.

TO BE WATCHED.

There is an attempt being made to encourage Chinese emigration to the South. Is it not a blank movement of a certain class to depress the negro labor market, or to dragoon the freedmen into a more complete political submission to their old masters? Let them be watched.

BOTH SIDES VOTING FOR THE NEGRO.

If we are correctly informed the Virginia Senate has four colored members all chosen by the Radicals. Of the fourteen colored members of the House, *three were elected by the Conservatives!* Henceforth in Virginia it ought to be respectable to advocate negro suffrage.

A LITTLE GOOD SENSE.

It takes a good deal of pounding to get any sense into some people, but it does seem that the long succession of defeats has chastened the Democracy of Iowa to a degree of good sense. They have actually held a State Convention and constituted a platform without mentioning the Fifteenth Amendment. They "resolved" against the Maine Liquor law, a high protective tariff, and so on, but laid the "plank" against the Amendment upon the table! Who says there is no efficacy in being hammered—no utility in being beaten?

FOOLISH LEADERS.

The aristocratic Democracy of Virginia took down the Fifteenth Amendment, negro and all, at one gulp! There were wry faces at first but as election day approached they seemed to *out-radical* the Radicals by pretending to enjoy the dose as a sweet morsel!

And here is a lesson for those fossil Democracts in the North who, in their coming elections, propose making an issue against the Fifteenth Amendment. How foolish to fight against the inevitable. The ninney who disemboweled the goose that laid the golden eggs, was a wise man when compared with the silly leaders of the Northern Democracy. To continue a war upon the negro will only insure them repeated defeats.

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

It has been many years since the crop prospects in the South were so encouraging at this season as now. Especially is this so in North Carolina. From all sections the most cheering accounts come pouring in. The wheat has been cut and gathered in for some time. It was harvested in good condition and the yield is pronounced a good one.

The oat crop is also a more than average one, and in those sections, especially in the Western part of the State, where Rye is raised it has done well. The corn is growing finely. The late and cold Spring retarded it at first, but the favorable weather since has made it all right. The indications are for a very heavy crop

The apple crop promises fair. Unfortunately our people have too much neglected this important fruit, but where there are trees they are doing well. So with the peach and grape crops. Where these have been properly cared for they promise a profitable yield.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT HOME MANUFACTORIES.

Ever since we have been old enough to think upon the subject we have been satisfied that the policy of sending the raw material away distant from the locality of its production to be manufactured, was a mistaken one. It adds the cost of unnecessary transportation to the price of the manufactured article.

This policy has been too long practiced by the South. Our people have been shipping cotton to New England to be worked up into cloths and then buying back the manufactured article at enor-

[illegible]

A stride to their interests, the West has been adopting a wiser course. In Illinois there are 130 Woolen Factories, with a capital of $4,000,000 and 3,500 operatives, and working up 4,000,000 pounds of wool a year. The wool is produced there, and they have found that it pays better to work it up at home than to send it off for manufacture. As with Illinois so with other North Western States.

Now if this is true of the wool of the West it must be equally so with the cotton of the South. Let the attention of our people be drawn to it. Let them realize that instead of sending their cotton and other products North to be manufactured and then buying them back at enormous prices, it will pay better to erect Factories and make what they want at home, and sell the ballance in the shape of fabrics and flour and worked up lumber instead of the raw material.

Kansas claims to be receiving 1,000 ew settlers a day.

THE SUPREME COURT ON THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The Supreme Court has decided that the Bonds authorized by the late Legislature for the building of new railroads are unconstitutional. The decision as delivered by Chief Justice Pearson is of some length, but will appear in our next issue. He holds that the equation in Art. 1, Sec 5, does not apply to the old debt, or to debts contracted in aid of *unfinished* roads, and that there is no power to build *new* roads without submitting the question to the people.

In this connection we would say that while we are an advocate of railroads and public improvements we are not in favor of any project that will over burthen the people with taxation. This decision of the Supreme Court will relieve us from what threatened to be a heavy load to carry at this time. We shall have more to say on the subject hereafter.

STILL FURTHER INQUIRIES FROM THE NORTH.

We are glad to know that the NORTH CAROLINIAN is awakening a deeper interest among the people of the North in reference to this part of the South. Letters continue to pour in upon us with every mail. Many of them require a personal answer; others are of a character we can reply to in these columns.

A Gentleman from Morris Run, Tioga county, Pa., asks:

"What chance is there in your section for a man with a small capital, say from ten to fifteen hundred dollars. What is land selling at per acre?"

Land is rating from $15 to $25 per acre. These lands were worth from $25 to $60 per acre before the war. The land is good, easily tilled, adapted for wheat, corn, oats, cotton and potatoes. An industrious energetic young man could do well with $1500. He would run no risk in purchasing one hundred acres at $20 per acre, paying $1000 down and agree to pay the ballance in payments. He could make the payments off the land, and the advance in the price of the land will double its value by the time he pays for it.

A School Teacher from Pottsville, Pa., inquires:

"Is there a good openining in Elizabeth City for a live, energetic, progressive Teacher?"

We are scarcely prepared to satisfactorily answer the question. An act was passed by the Legislature for the organization of a Public School system under our new Constitution. The officers required by that law will be elected at the August elections. The "opening" for a qualified teacher will somewhat depend upon the kind of Committeemen elected, the wages they will pay &c. All these things will be watched and duly noted in the NORTH CAROLINIAN.

A farmer from Espy, Pa., wishes information as follows:

"What kind of stock have you in your part of North Carolina?"

The stock is nothing to boast of. During the war all the best horses were gobbled up for the cavalry service. Good horses are scarce and demand a good price. The cattle as a general rule are better. They are rather small in size but with proper feeding are milkers. In price they are lower than in Pennsylvania. The hogs are the most inferior we ever saw. As for sheep, but few are raised. And this is a mistake. They would do well here, and would be profitable.

A gentleman from Willow Springs, Pa., says:

"You have stated the condition and disposition of the colored people. How about the late slave holding whites? Do they accept the situation?"

As a general thing this class are accepting the situation in good faith. They say: "What use in contending internainably for a Lost Cause? Who is benefited, who is honored by such blind obstinacy?" Many of them acknowledge now that Slavery is wiped out, the South will be better off for it. We tell them now that our country restored to the truths which it declared at its birth has entered upon a new career of greatness, and that the Slave-code, with its brutality and ignorance, the lash, the manacle, the auction-block, and the slave-hunt, must give way to light and knowledge, the village church and the district school, universal freedom and *universal justice*, and they say amen!

What thieves the Democrats are! At the Harrisburg Convention, there being no Republicans to work upon, the Democrats true to their thievish instincts, robbed one another of watches, pins, pocket books, and anything else they could lay their dishonest hands upon.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The rascals made a pretty clean sweep, even robbing our old townsman and neighbor Senator BUCKALEW—President of their Convention—of *two hundred dollars.* Let him, hereafter, keep out of such bad company.

It is rumored that another Democratic paper is to be started in Raleigh.—*Exchange.*

What is [illegible] organ? But then they are asking impossibilities of it. It has been doing its level best to keep the party on its legs, but as they have been palsied for some time it is out of human power to galvanize enough life into them to make them of any service. Don't be too severe on the State organ.

Judging from the disorder of the Harrisburg Convention, and the presence of the editor of the New York *Democrat* it is but charitable to conclude that the Pennsylvania Democracy had a "Brick, in its hat."—*Exchange.*

Yes, and that "Brick" is proving quite as damaging to the party all over the country as an overdose of "bad spirits" invariably does to an individual.

FRUITS OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The decrease in the public debt this month will be over *Nine Millions of dollars.*

THE HOMESTEAD AND PERSONAL PROPERTY EXEMPTIONS DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.

On the 19th inst. the Supreme Court gave a decision, Chief Justice Pearson alone desenting, settling the question as to the validity of the Homestead and Personal Property Exemption provided for by the Constitution and the laws of this State. The Court decides it is constitutional and *retrospective*—that it operates to protect the property against debts contracted prior to the adoption of the Constitution. The opinion, as delivered, is too lengthy for our columns. That it will be hailed with joy by thousands who are struggling to recover from the pecuniary misfortunes overtaking them during the war there can be no donbt.

PIKE, of the *Standard*, has paid the editor of the Elizabeth City *North Carolinian* a visit lately. The latter has recently seen "a hog with a human face." Stay at home, Pike, or you may be cut up and salted.—*Weldon News.*

Never more mistaken in your life. Not many months ago our town had a visit from a chap in the neighborhood of Weldon. And lo! the result.

THE REVOLUTION!—This is the title of a weekly magazine devoted to the discussion of Suffrage, insisting that it is the only means by which equal rights can be secured to Woman in the State, the Church, the Home and the World of Work. It is ably edited by ELIZABETH CADY STANTON. She wields a fearless and trenchant pen, striking home every time. Let it have a wide circulation for no harm can come from the full discussion of the question. Address Susan B. Anthony 49 East Twenty-third St N. Y. Subscription price $3 a year.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMER.—The July number of this Magazine, devoted to the Agricultural interest of the two Carolinas," is on our table. It is very neatly printed and is filled with practical reading matter. It is published at Wilmington, N. C., by W. H. BERNARD, at $2 a year. It ought to have a large circulation. Will the publisher send us the back numbers?

THE HEARTH AND HOME:—This is the title of a new weekly paper, "for the Farm, Garden, and Fireside," in New York, published by Pettingill, Bates & Co, 37 Park Row, at $4 a year. Its motto is

"All superfluous branches
We lop away, that bearing boughs may live."

It is edited by Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe. It is filled with a choice variety of reading and is one of our most interesting exchanges.

CORRESPONDENCE.

State Pride.

In every worthy man's mind there is a sincere love for the State of which he is a citizen. He naturally dwells upon its peculiar advantages, and forgets or ignores all the circumstances that might be brought forward in opposition to his opinion. The sentiment, [illegible] extreme and absurd length, is the root of patriotism, and the safeguard, and honor of nations. And certainly citizens of North Carolina have just reason to be proud of the varied climate and vast resources of their State. It is, in all its parts a "goodly heritage," and only awaits the development of a well arranged Railroad system, to open up the richest fields of industrial and remunerative labor in America. The hidden riches of North Carolina consist in the productions of the Farms, the Mines, the Fisheries, the lumber and shingle, and tar producing regions, and the unused power of our people in Factories, Foundries, and Machine Shops. For it must always be remembered that, *wealth is the product of labor*, and that no natural or unused materials, however rich, are worth anything until they have been utilized by the toil and the labor of men.

How important is it then, to give every encouragement to the workman, to enlighten and instruct his mind, and to furnish him with all the aid which modern science has invented, in order to facilitate his labor and increase the products of his industry.

It must be remembered that, mere boasting with respect to our resources is vain and foolish, unless it leads to their development, and that the great practical questions still recurs, how shall we increase the wealth of the State? Pay off all our State debts, and furnish profitable labor to all who desire to work. Of course the chief, and by far the most important, business is cultivating the land. Around us on every hand, lie neglected, and idle farms—without fences, overgrown with weeds and bush. Yet these lands can be bought or rented on the easiest terms, and would amply repay the cultivation, improve the country, benefit the community, and enrich the proprietor. More time is wasted in apathetic idleness, by young and healthy men and women, in every neighborhood, than would be required to reclaim and beautify many farms. Let us ever remember that "the hand of the industrious maketh rich"—that idleness must produce poverty, misery and crime, and that the clear and emphatic rule of our holy religion is—"*we command you; that if any would not work, neither should he eat.*"

DELTA.

About Some Things We Need and Others We Do Not.

HERTFORD, N. C. July 24th, 1869.

MR. EDITOR.—In a former communication I stated what I believed to be an error in the current opinion of the character of our lands, or rather of our situation in regard to the advantages of a market. Now sir, at the risk of being accused of hindering the prosperity of our people, I will state what I conceive to be another erroneous notion entertained by many of our people. To judge by every newspaper and every speech we hear at home, or whenever a southerner writes or speaks, we want every body in the world to crowd down upon us at once and settle our land thicker than Dutchmen live in Holland. We *do want* some population from other sections. We want farmers with capital and intelligence, who will be able to work to the best advantage what new processes of culture and improved machinery bestow upon the cultivation of the soil. We want a considerable number of men of this class for examples, scattered amongst our people to show us how to work. We shall soon need a considerable number of mechanics: carpenters, black-smiths, wheelwrights, masons &c. We can't promise them fortunes in a year, but if they will work and know their trade tolerably well, they can settle in every town and hamlet and cross-roads and in a short time command more work, at good prices, than they can do. Poor as the war has left us and entirely destitute of money as two years of total failure of crops have made us, there has yet a very large amount of money gone to Norfolk and further North from our country for every variety of mechanical production. Even bricks are imported and when obtained it is very difficult to get a mason who can make a chimney or do more than cobble his work. If the present promise of a good crop is kept, the six counties immediately around us, East of Chowan River, will need five hundred mechanics as a first installment. We also need men of capital who will erect factories to manufacture the lumber so plentiful around us into the thousand forms of beauty and utility the wants of the age demands, to manufacture the wheat into flour, the cotton into cloth and yarn and our other raw products into their appropriate forms. The above are examples of the men we need. But we do not yet need, in any great numbers, men who cultivate small tracts of land, or laborers in the field and farm. We have labor enough of this kind. Small farms, cultivated with the nicety of a garden and depending for profit upon the quick sales of a variety of productions which will not keep, cannot yet be made profitable. We must have more Railroads and Steamboats, and especially must we stimulate the growth of our own towns and villages before we can compete, in this line, with other localities better situated. Fill the empty spaces of E. City with houses and the houses with mouths and then many a small farmer can make a living and a competence by attention to his few acres. We do not need more laborers. Wages are cheaper in our section than in any other portion of the country that I know of. There is much complaint of its inefficency, and I never was in any place in which the same complaint was not made. But as a general thing, our people who do labor in the field for wages, do as much work for less wages than other people of the same class anywhere else. Such being the case, it is not just to the foreign laborer to invite him here to starve him, and it is not just to the toilers in our midst who live by the sweat of their brow, to encourage a distinctive competition. I believe in high wages, and I had rather see prices of labor advance than recede.

In some respects the conditions of our section are widely different from an entirely new country. Our Western pioneers would have had no use for money. Labor was the one thing needful for years to build homes and clear fields for the abode of men. After that, when population became thicker, association made capital and its uses possible and necessary. We are in the latter condition—we have homes built, roads made and fields cleared; the rough work of labor is over; now we need capital to improve the worn fields, to repair the decayed houses and to mend and build new roads of better construction and improved kind. My statements seem to end in a paradox. We have too few people and yet too many. We *have* too few of a certain kind. If we can get an immigration of this class, in a short time they will smooth the way for a large influx of other classes. In other words, we want capitalist as pioneers to invite and make necessary the advent of the laborers. I hope that I have made plain the idea. I may elaborate it more fully hereafter. At present I will stop.

J.

Townships.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The Townships, under our Constitution, will be, when fully organized, to some extent, a distinct and seperate government—an incorporation under the immediate management of its Board of Trustees. This Board of Trustees consists of the Magistrates and Clerk. These may sue and be sued; they have, (under the supervision of the County Commissioners) "the control of taxes and finances, roads and bridges" of their townships. *Art VII Sec 7 Con.* They are to be the assessors of all the *personal* taxable property in their Township each year, and of all *real and personal* taxable property every two years. They are to be the poll-keepers at Elections. They are to levy any special Township tax for schools &c., which tax shall always be uniform and adivalorem.

Each Township however small it may be, is entitled to two Magistrates and a Clerk; if it has a voting population of more than 500, it is entitled to an additional Magistrate; and so on—an additional Magistrate for every 500 voters. Whenever there is an incorporated city or town in the Township, the Township is then entitled to one additional Magistrate for each ward in the town or city.

Pasquotank county is divided into six Townships, viz: Salem, Nixonton, Mount Hermon, Elizabeth City, Providence and Newland each of which is entitled to two Magistrates and a Clerk, except the Elizabeth City Township, which is entitled to seven Magistrates and a Clerk, for the reasons mentioned above. The Board of Trustees will meet as soon after their election as is convenient, and elect one of their number as Chairman, and fix regular days and places for meeting during the year, for the transaction of Township business. At the first meetings it will probably be necessary for the Trustees of adjoining Townships to meet together for the purpose of determining what children in one shall attend the more convenient schools in the other—what part of the roads that form boundary lines shall be kept by each &c., &c. The Boards have a right to meet as often as it is necessary.

The Clerk, being one of the Board of Trustees, has a right to vote, on all questions that may come before the Board, the same as a Magistrate. It is also required of him to keep a fair record of all the proceedings of the Board. Besides, he is *ex officio* Treasurer of the Township.

Besides the duties of a Township Trustee, as set forth above, the Magistrate has judicial duties to perform in his Township (or in some cases, out of it, in the county, at his option.) He has jurisdiction of nearly all classes of civil causes, where the amount claimed in suit does not exceed two hundred dollars, except where the title to land is in question. It is within his jurisdiction to try a large class of misdemeanors; to issue warrants of Bastardy, Peace Warrants, Search Warrants &c. The Magistrate may hold his court whenever and where he may choose within his Township, He is required to keep a docket and make regular entery of all causes that come before him, and to show how they are disposed of; he is required to keep on file all papers of importance, in the different causes that may come before him.

Each Magistrate, will be entitled to a Docket and a Code of Civil Procedure, which he will get by applying to the Register of Deeds, for his county. It will be seen from the above, that the duties of the Magistrate, as a Trustee and as a Judge, are entirely distinct, and that with the performance of the latter duties the Township Clerk has nothing to do whatever.

Each Township will have a Constable whose duties will be very similar to those of the Sheriff of the county, and whose fees for service will be exactly the same as the sheriff's.

The Constable's duties will be to serve and execute all summonses and warrants, to make arrests, to seve all orders on Road Overseer's &c., and all notices that may be required to be made. Of course his duties are confined within his Township. The Constable will be the Collector of special Township taxes &c., he will also have the collection of fines, executions &c.

Each Township will also have a Common School Committee, consisting of three men, who will have many, and important duties to perform. It will be for them to locate school-houses, select teachers, determine what necessary tax must be levied to build the houses, purchase sites &c., &c., also, to determine what shall be the size and construction of the school-house.

I particularly desire, in this connection, to call the attention of my fellow citizens to this office of School Committee. If we wish the law to be carried out in good faith, *as we have the law*; if we wish our schools to thrive; if we wish our poor boys and girls to have an opportunity to learn, we cannot be too careful in the selection of School Committeemen. We must have men of judgment and discretion, men of some experience, and men, at the same time, who are disposed to perform their duties *fully*. We want men of liberal ideas—men who will not rest satisfied to have the schools opened only four months in the year; men who can plan the building of a School House as it ought to be—the proper hight, width, length; the proper kind, and arrangement of windows, doors and desks; men who will see that there is a good title to the land before the house is built upon it; men who will take some pride about the arrangement of the grounds and who will look to the comfort and convenience of Teacher scheat &c., and above all, men who have liberality enough to be willing to pay something to bring about the accomplishment of so great a work as the proper working of the great plan of Common Schools. The schools are a matter in which white and colored have a deep interest—more especially the poor, and it is worth the while of sensible men to give careful thought to a subject of great importance. The mixing together of politics and schools is the surest way to bring about a failure of success in this important matter. Let us then put the management of our schools in the hands of fair and honorable men—men of some experience—men who will exercise their best judgment in carrying out the law as it is.

PETREL.

* Nixonton Township is entitled one additional Magistrate on account of its having an incorporated town in it.

Items from Hertford, N. C.

HERTFORD, N. C., July 26, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

At three o'clock, on last Monday morning, the dwelling of Mr. R. B. Cox, in this place, was entered by some evil and malicious person, whose design was to secure Mr. Cox's store and safe keys, for a purpose, which can be more easily inferred than described.

The intruder effected his entrance through one of the parlor windows, and immediately attempted to ascend the stairs leading from the passage in front of the parlor, but suddenly absconded, (upon hearing a noise unintentionally made by Mr. Cox, who was then awake) without allowing the detection of his personality.

In the meantime, the burglar's accomplice, who had procured a ladder and placed the top end a few inches below the window of the second story of Mr. Cox's store, was no doubt anticipating a successful effort, when his attention was attracted by the long and rapid strides of Mr. Cox, who reached his store in due time to realize his expectations, but too late to identify his inhospitable visitor.

On Wednesday the 21st inst at three o'clock, P. M., the residence and several out houses belonging to Wm. Elliott, Esq., one of the wealthiest and most respectable citizens of Chowan County, caught fire and with the exception of a little furniture and bacon, which were saved—the house and everything contained therein, were consumed in the conflagration.

The fire orginated in the kitchen from a stove pipe, and had made such rapid progress before its discovery, that all attempts to quench it were useless. Every building upon the west side of the road, except its stables and carriage houses, were burned. Estimated loss $10,000."

W.

Supreme Court.

Rules of Practice in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, adopted at June Term, 1869.

I. Appeals will be docketed for their proper districts in the order in which the papers are filed with the Clerk.

II. The clerk will docket no appeal in a civil action, unless it appears that the appellant has filed in the Court below, an undertaking payable to the appellee, with sufficient surety, and in a sufficient sum for the payment of all costs which may be adjudged against him in the Court; or unless, by leave of this Court, he shall file such an undertaking, or make such deposit with the Clerk here. This rule shall apply, notwithstanding an appeal bond shall be waived by the appellee.

III. The preceeding rule shall not apply: 1st. If the Judge below shall have allowed the appellant to appeal as a pauper, or: 2nd., where the State is the appellant in its own interest, or: 3d., where an officer of the State is the appellant, in his capacity as such, and the interest of the State alone is concerned.

IV. Appeals from a county in which a Court shall be held during a term of this Court, if filed before the expiration of the time assigned to the District, will be called during that week, if not filed by that time, they will be called at the end of the docket.

V. The Judicial Districts shall be arranged and assigned in the following order: for,

1st week	First and Second Districts	
2d "	Fourth and Fifth	"
3d "	Third and Seventh	"
4th "	Eight and Ninth	"
5th "	Tenth and Eleventh	"
6th "	Twelfth and Sixth	"

VI. The cases from each District will be called in their proper order; if either party is not ready, the case may be put to the end of the District, by consent, or for cause shown, and be called in that place; otherwise the first call is peremptory. In like manner, by consent, or for cause, a case may be put to the end of the docket or continued. If no counsel appear for either party at the first call, the case will be put to the end of the District, and if one appear at the second call, it will be continued.

VII. Cases not prosecuted for two terms will be dismissed at the cost of the appellant, unless continued for cause; with liberty however to either party to move at the next term to re-instate it; or afterwards upon sufficient cause.

VIII. The appellant is entitled to open and conclude the argument.

IX. When an appeal shall be taken after the commencement of a term of this Court, the judgement and teste of the execution shall have effect from the time of the filing of the appeal.

Note. The only difficulty in the adoption of this rule was the case of *Farley vs. Lea*, 4 *D and B* 169; for the idea of allowing a judgment in a case which in fact was not tried below until after the commencement of a term of this Court, to relate back and take effect from the first day of the term was out of the question. We are relieved from the difficulty by *Whitaker vs. Wesley* 74 *E. C. L. R.* 48; decided in 1852, in which all the cases on the subject were fully reviewed and the conclusion is, "that a mere form or faction of law introduced for the sake of justice, shall not work a wrong contrary to the real truth and substance of the thing." We consider *Farley vs. Lea* decided in 1838) over-ruled by the authority and reasoning of this case. The judgments of this Court (as between themselves and without reference to the judgments of other courts) relate to and take effect from the first day of the term; except in the case above refered to, in such cases the judgment takes effect from the filing of the record of appeal.

X. The Clerk of this Court will keep a judgment docket, with an alphabetical index of the names of the defendants. On this docket he will enter a brief memorandum of every final judgment of this Court affecting the right to real property, and of every judgment requiring, in whole or in part, the payment of money; stating the names of the parties, the term of the judgment, its number on the docket of the term, and if for the payment of money, the amount of the judgment; and when it shall appear from the return on an execution or from an order for an entry of satisfaction by this Court, that the judgment has been satisfied in whole or in part, the Clerk at the request of any person interested in such entry, and on payment of the lawful fee, shall make a memorandum of the time of such satisfaction, whether in whole or in part, and refer briefly to the evidence of it.

XI. Executions from this Court may be directed to the proper officers of any county in the State; the manner of their teste is prescribed in Rule IX preceding: at the request of the party in whose favor execution is, it may be returnable on any specified day after the commencement of the term of this Court next ensuing its teste. In the absence of such request executions shall be made returnable on the first day of the term next ensuing their teste; and on motion, for special cause, execution may be taken out during the term.

XII. The Court will not regard any agreement alleged between Attorneys or Counsel, unless it be admitted or shall be in writing and filed in this Court.

XIII. Memoranda of pleadings will not be received in this Court as pleadings, even by consent of parties, but will be disregarded as frivolous or impertinent.

XIV. On motion of either party, or in a gross case, of its own motion, the Court will refer it to the Clerk, or to some member of the Bar, to report whether pleadings in a cause, are scandalous and impertinent, and if they be found so, the Court will order the scandal or impertinence to be stricken out at the cost of the party.

XV. A motion to dismiss an appeal for want of notice of the appeal, can only be made at or before the calling of the cause. On the hearing of such motion, the notice must be shown, or be shown to have been received. Notice will not be presumed merely because the appeal appears to have been taken during a term of the Court.

XVI. Any party within two terms after a judgment of this Court, may file a petition to have the cause reheard upon any matter of law. To such petition shall be attached, a certificate signed by two Counsellors of this Court, who did not appear in the cause at its first hearing, stating their opinion that the judgment was erroneous. It must also appear that the judgment has been performed, or that its performance has been properly secured; or some sufficient cause must be shown for dispensing with these conditions. Such petition must also assign the errors complained of.

XVII. Appeals from judgment rendered one or more days before the commencement of a term of this Court, must be filed within the first eight days of the term, or before the calling of the district to which the case belongs, otherwise they will be continued until the next term.

XVIII. All judgments recovered during any term of a Superior Court, and which shall be docketed during the term, shall be held and deemed to be docketed on the first day of the term.

XIX. If any plaintiff shall have docketed a judgment and failed to sue out execution against the lands of the defendant, any other plaintiff, who has docketed a judgment, and shall take out execution, may give notice of his execution, to creditors having prior docketed judgments, which shall be served at least twenty days before the day of sale, and any creditor so notified, who shall fail to sue out execution, and put it in the hands of the sheriff, before the day of sale, shall lose his lien on the lands sold; provided, that this rule shall not apply to any creditor who cannot take out execution.

XX. In all cases, where land is sold, under execution, in due course of law, the purchaser shall be deemed to have acquired, by power of the sheriff's deed, all of the estate of defendant in the execution, and all of the rights in respect to the land conveyed of the several creditors, by docketed judgments, who either have issued executions, or who, having been notified, shall have failed to issue executions.

INTERMARRIAGE BETWEEN THE WHITE AND COLORED RACES DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

In the case of the State vs. Hairston, Mr. Justice Reade delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, as follows:

The only question in the case is, whether the intermarriage of whites and blacks is lawful.

By our marriage act, "All marriages since 8th January, 1859, and all marriages in future between a white person and a free negro, or a free person of color, to the third generation, shall be void. Rev. Code, Chap. 68, S. 7.

Late events, and the emancipation of the slaves, have made no alteration in our policy, or in the sentiments of our people. And lest it might be supposed that there was, or would be, a change, the Legislature, in 1866, re-enacted the marriage act. And thus the law stood at the time of the adoption of our new Constitution. The Constitution was adopted by a large popular vote, both whites and blacks voting. In the Constitution it is provided that "the laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this Constitution, or to the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered." Art. 4. S. 24.

It thus appears, that we have, not only the plain letter of the acts of the Legislature, but the sanction of the Constitution, that the intermarriage of whites and blacks is against public policy, and is unlawful. And as this is a matter affecting the social and domestic relations, it is gratifying to know that the law has the sanction of both races. It is no discrimination in favor of one race against the other, but applies equally to both. At the last term, in the case of the State vs. Underwood, 63 N. C. 99, we decided that the act forbidding persons of color to be witnesses, except against each other, was repealed by the Constitution, as being repugnant to its spirit, and inconsistent with our altered condition. But that was because there was a discrimination between races in civil rights. Here there is no discrimination. The law operates upon both races alike; neither can marry the other; nor is it repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution, nor subversive of civil rights, but is in consonance with both.

It was insisted that the Civil Rights Bill has declared a different policy, and has changed the law. It is not necessary that we should decide whether the operation of that bill ended with the cessation of our provisional relations with the United States, or whether it is operative now, for by its terms it has no application to the social relations. Its object was, and its terms are, to declare, equality between all citizens without regard to race or color, in the matters of making business contracts, sueing in the Courts, giving evidence, acquiring property and protection of person and property. And this is nothing more than our own State Constitution has done. But neither the Civil Rights Bill, nor our State Constitution was intented to enforce social equality, but only civil and political rights. This is plain from the very terms; but if the terms were doubtful, the policy of prohibiting the intermarriage of the two races is so well established, and the wishes of both races so well known, that we should not hesitate to declare the policy paramount to any doubful construction.

The marriage relation is a peculiar and important one. The Courts treat it as a civil contract, only in the sense that a contract—consent of parties—precedes it, and is essential to its vitality, but when formed, it is more than a civil contract, it is a *relation*, an *institution*, affecting not merely parties like business contracts, but off spring particularly and society generally. And every State has always assumed to regulate it, to declare who are capable of contracting marriage, what shall be the duties and privileges, and how it shall be dissolved. These things have never been left to the discretion of individuals, but have been regulated by law. Among other things our marriage law declares, that our white and colored races shall not intermarry. The pretended marriage in this case was, therefore, invalid, and the parties guilty of fornication and adultery.

Let this be certified, &c.

READE, J.

NOTE. It is worthy of remark, and the fact indicates the moral improvement of both races, that since emancipation mulatto births have almost entirely ceased.

A foreign paper announces that a German surgeon has recently seperated a pair of children who were united like the Siamese twins, and that the operation was very successful. It is added that one of the twins died the same day. "Rather a good accident brought into the casualty ward," said Mr. Jack Hopkins. "Man fallen out of a four pair of stairs' window; but it's a very fair case—very fair case, indeed." "Do you mean that the patient is in a fair way to recover?" inquired Mr. Pickwick. "No," replied Hopkins carelessly. "No, I should rather say he wouldn't. There must be a splendid operation, though, to-morrow—magnificent sight, if Slasher does it."

At the recent Imperial ball at St. Cloud the Duchess de Mochy wore a white gauze train robe, marked with silver, over which a square bodice and short tunic, red current color, kept on the shoulders by diamond starps or epaulettes. On the right shoulder began a scarf of silver foliage, which draped the bosom and fell crossways down the left side all over the skirt. The Duchess wore 1,500,000 francs worth of family diamonds on her head, ears, neck and arms; the diadem and ear-rings were mounted with pear-shaped pearls hanging from diamond clusters.

Apropos to Tammany's declaration in favor of John T. Hoffman, the *Cincinati Enquirer* bluntly says, that the last selection the Democrats made for President from Tammany Hill was not calculated to induce a repetition of the experiment.

Swinburne is in failing health. His recent article in the *Fortnightly*, on disputed readings in the text of Shelley, is highly parised. He is at work on a poem on the subject of "Tristram and Yseult" already well written on by Matthew Arnold.

New Advertisements.

Republican Nominations.

ELIZABETH CITY TOWNSHIP.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:

GEO. W. COBB, JESSE BROWN,
HUGH CALE, JABEZ PRITCHETT,
A. L. JONES, JOSHUA FLEMING,
WILLIAM KRAUSS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE:

CAPT. WM. H. DOHERTY,
SELIM SUTTON,
WHITMEL LANE.

TOWNSHIP CLERK:

B. F. KEATON.

TOWNSHIP CONSTABLE:

JAMES S. WILCOX.

FOR NAG'S HEAD.

The Steamer ELLA will leave Franklin Depot every Friday morning for Nag's Head, touching all wharves on the Chowan, Edenton and Plymouth. Fare $5 round trip. Leave Elizabeth City every Saturday for Nag's Head, and return on Sunday following: Fare $3 round trip. T. I. BURBAGE, Capt.
5—tf By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.

BLACKWATER LINE.

THE STEAMER ELLA

has resumed her trips on the Blackwater mail route—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, down; up same hours except during Nag's Head season, when she will go up the river Sunday nights. Same hours as before on Friday nights.

T. I. BURBAGE, Capt.
By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.
5—tf

A VALUABLE TRACT OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of swamp land situated near New Bridge in Currituck county N. C. containing 600 acres. It is heavily timbered with pine, poplar, cypress and juniper, and within convenient distance of the water. It has a 10 foot ditch running upon one side of it. The soil is well adapted to corn and wheat. Adjoining lands already cleared are yielding from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre. Terms reasonable. Write to or call on

P. H. MORGAN
Currituck C. H. N. C. 5—tf

FOR THE SEASIDE.

NAG'S HEAD, N. C.

The favorite North Carolina watering place.

The swift and elegant Steamer ELLA, Capt. Burbage, having been completely overhauled and refurnished will leave Franklin Depot every Friday at 8 a. m. for Nag's Head, stopping at Edenton, Plymouth and Elizabeth City, arriving at Nag's Head early Saturday morning. Returning, the ELLA will leave Nag's Head at 9 a. m. Sunday, arriving at Franklin at 7 a. m. Monday in time to connect with mail train for Weldon. Passengers by this route will leave Elizabeth City Saturday at 5 a. m., returning by 1 p. m. Sunday.

The ELLA is provided with fine large state-rooms for which no extra charge will be made.

Fare from Elizabeth City to Nag's Head and return: 1st class $3,00; 2nd class $2,00.
5—4t J. W. EDWARDS, Clerk.

THE AMERICAN NATURALIST.

A popular Illustrated Monthly Magazine of

NATURAL HISTORY.

Subscription $4 a year. 35 cents a number.

Send for special circular.

Send for catalogue of books on Natural History for sale at the American Naturalist's Agency.

Address

W. S. WEST,
Office of the American Naturalist,
Peabody Academy of Science,
5—6t Salem, Mass.

New Advertisements.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S NEW FAMILY MACHINE.—No other family Sewing Machine has so rapidly won favor in the household. The very large sales of this popular machine as shown by official returns exceed those of any other company, and in fact or result has been owing to its real merit; hence its great and growing popularity. It is simple in construction, easily understood and operated—all its parts gliding smoothly and noiselessly along—not liable to get out of order, has capacity for a great range and variety of work, sewing all kinds of cloth and with all kinds of thread and with the numerous attachments for hemming, cording, tucking, quilting, trimming, binding, braiding, &c., and ordering of many ingenious, tasteful and difficult designs, is the most perfect of all family sewing machines. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the merits of the different machines claiming attention, can soon discover whether we claim too much for ours. It would avail us nothing to make the above assertions if we were not ready to prove them, and all we ask is a trial for observation which can justly convey a clear impression of the many kinds of work of which our new family machine is capable.

THE FOLDING CASES

which open with spacious tables to sustain the work, and which fold into tables or boxes to protect the machines, when not in use, from dust and meddlesome fingers are made from choice woods, embellished by pleasing designs, thus making our new family machine not only an ornamental piece of furniture, but in some of the more elaborately finished machines, a work of real art.

THE ATTACHMENTS

of our new family machine, above referred to, are not only numerous, but highly useful for the purposes for which they were intended. The need only a trial to show their great value. Among the most recent of the attachments is the

EMBROIDERER.

Of the different attachments of our new family machine which have secured the attention and approval of our customers, that for embroidering, like the hemmer, is one of the few instruments which will most please and satisfy the observer of its real value. It is so simple in structure, that any one who can sew on our machine can use it, and without instruction. It may be attached to or detached from the machine in an instant. Without a lengthy description, and even then, it would be difficult to describe the great variety of work that this simple instrument will do. The reader must not suppose that when we speak of it as a mere chain stitch operation which is sometimes home-made, termed embroidery. If desired, three colors of any kind of thread may be used at any one time, and the colors or thread may be changed at the will of the operator, by removing the spools in use and putting others in their stead; thus as many or as few colors may be used as the operator wishes in the embroidering of any garment. A great variety of results are produced by the manner in which the tensions are regulated. Different results may be produced while the machine is in motion by simply changing the tensions. Results vary according to the length of stitches, kinds, colors and tensions of the threads, as well as sizes of needles used. The embroiderer will need any kind of thread. The use of zopher worsted for certain purposes gives very pleasing results. In order to get a just idea of this valuable attachment it will be necessary to see it in operation.

MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

We would ask

RTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements this issue:

The time of steamer for Nag's Head is announced.

An announcement of Black Water Line steamer.

The Time Table of Steamer "Ella" for various points.

The American Net and Twine Co. advertise.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. advertise Sewing Machines.

Charles M. Stieff, of Baltimore, advertises Pianos.

H. Morgan advertises valuable swamp land in Carteret.

Elizabeth City Township Ticket is published.

A. S. West, of Salem, Mass., advertises the American Emulsifier.

Local and Personal.

☞ Communications are crowding in on us. They will appear in due time.

☞ Our absence of ten days in Pennsylvania accounts for the delay in attention to our numerous correspondents.

☞ Our intelligent Hertford Correspondent is again heard from. His articles are sensible and practical. He is always welcome.

☞ New subscribers are continually coming in. Already publishing the largest paper in the State, let us have the largest circulation.

☞ Our presses are crowded with job work. First come, first served. Have patience gentlemen! We are preparing to accomodate all.

☞ We call the special attention of all interested to the announcements of Time Table and Rates of Fare of the Steamer "Ella" to and from Nag's Head, etc.

☞ E. F. MURFEE, Esq., the popular Mail Agent on the Steamer Ella, Black Water Route, will except our thanks for late copies of New York and Baltimore papers.

☞ A subscriber wishes to know whether the Elizabeth City Post Office is a Money Order office, and whether he can remit his subscription in a Money Order? To both questions we answer

☞ On Saturday last a man named George Rhodes was arrested and placed in jail on the charge of committing a horrible outrage on a little girl about nine years. They are both white and live near town.

☞ We call the attention of the County Commissioners to the fact that the "Long Bridge," South East of this City, is in a dangerous condition and needs repairing. We trust there will be no delay.

☞ Will not some friend in each county in this Congressional District forward us a correct list of the officers of his county? Let the names be written in a legible hand that no error can be made in publishing them.

☞ Col. C. GUIRKIN of our City has been appointed Deputy Collector. He is affable and polite, is a practical business man—energetic and resolute—and will fill his position with satisfaction to the people and profit to the government.

☞ Our townsman W. H. CLARK represented the Elizabeth City Lodge I. O. F. in the Grand Lodge at Tarboro last week. He has been elected delegate to the Grand Lodge of the United States to be held in California this fall.

☞ Do not neglect registering. The registration officers of this county have issued posters announcing the time and place of meeting for registration. Blank forms of the oaths required by law can be obtained at this office.

☞ We notice that GREEN & EARL are making some substantial improvements in their store building on the corner of Road and Ehringhaus streets. Let the good work go on. Let every one contribute his part towards improving and beautifying our town.

☞ We have a question for the City Fathers. It is this: Would not the appearance of Main Street be materially improved if the brick and rubbish of the old "Leigh House" were removed? If so, let them have it done. Vote it a *nuisance*, and then take steps to *remove* it.

☞ The communication on "Townships," in this issue of our paper, is one of special interest at this time. It not only defines the duties of the officers to be elect; on Thursday next, but closes with suggestions which have our full endorsement. So much care cannot be taken in the election of men upon whom such responsible duties devolve.

☞ A correspondent informs us that a meeting held in Moses Temple in township No. 3 on the 17th inst. the following persons were nominated as candidates for township officers. For Justices of the Peace R. R. SMITHSON and WM. PRITCHARD; for Clerk W. J. MUNDEN. For Constable, H. J. LANE; for School Committee, J. H. MUNDEN, T. SYKES and WILLIAM NIXON.

☞ That editors, as a class, should know a good deal more than they do we admit, but our young correspondent "STELLA" is mistaken when she takes it for granted that we "know everything." She is anxious for us to tell her "when stage coaches were first introduced in England." It is not exactly known, but is supposed to have been somewhere about the year 1560. They were first used in France.

☞ Those persons who are in the habit of loitering into our printing office, leaning upon the cases, imposing stones, and making *pie* of the type and interrupting our boys during working hours are respectfully informed that the "habit" must be *discontinued*. If *they* have nothing to do" we wish it understood that our boys *have*. But if time hangs too heavily upon their hands we invite them to our "sanctum," and should we be too busy to chat with them we'll ask them to take a seat and give them a paper or magazine to read. Both themselves and our office will be benefited.

☞ We acknowledge our indebtedness to John Williams & Son, of Baltimore, for their Price Current Letter Sheet.

☞ "Food for the Reflective," No. 2, is unavoidably crowded out. It will appear in our next.

☞ Mr. W. R. RUSSELL, of Norfolk, recently paid our City a visit. He is now at Nag's Head, hugely enjoying himself under the roof of the "Alexina," of which house he is the designer.

☞ We had the pleasure of receiving a call from Hon. J. W. ETHERIDGE, of Roanoke Island. He is one of the Senators representing this District in the Legislature. He is a whole-souled fellow. Call again.

☞ Watermelons are getting plentiful. During our absence last week the NORTH CAROLINIAN office—all hands, Devil included, were made happy with the present of a dozen, or rather the money was furnished for a *treat* by a gentleman whom the "Imp" decoyed into the composing room under a promise to show him a man *with seven hands*. He verified it by pointing to the "boss" who besides his two members has five "hands" constantly employed in the office. The "taken in" victim saw the "joke," but with his wallet and planked the rhino for a watermelon "bust." Then arose the question as to who should be entrusted with the responsible duty of making the purchase. By a close vote the experienced, poetical genius who presides at the East end case was selected, owing to his superior knowledge of *pumpkins*. Work was suspended for half an hour while the auburn haired youth was gone. He soon returned and placed a dozen melons on the floor. The foreman at once began the work of dissection, but lo "mary one" was eatable. It was ascertained that the messenger, in the exuberance of his charity and generosity, had come across a little boy who had the remnant of a stock he had purchased week before last, of whom he "took the lot!" If any body wants to see a man with seven hands let them make the acquaintance of our Devil!

From Washington.

The decrease in the public debt this month will probably be $9,000,000.

Senator Morton favors the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

Postmaster General Creswell broke his arm by falling from his chair.

The Treasury Department has information of the seizure of one hundred barrels of alcohol at New Orleans.

Commissioner Defano decides that the stamped signatures of Collectors on liquor stamps are unauthorized. Actual signatures will be hereafter required.

Imported cigars must be stamped and cancelled by sworn officers of customs, under control of the Colector, for which labor the importer must pay (20) cents per thousand.

The Washington Typographical Union have postponed the consideration of the application of the colored printers, Douglass, until January next, which is virtually allowing him to remain at his work in the printing office without any interference.

Information has been received at the Internal Revenue Bureau of the seizure of three distilleries and a large quantity of tobacco valued at $25,000 in the Third District of Mississippi by the Supervisor of that district. In the First Louisiana District (New Orleans), three cigar factories and a distillery are reported as having been seized for violation of the revenue laws. In the Third Virginia District a rectifying house and distillery, valued at $10,000 were captured. In the Third North Carolina District the Collector has been actively engaged in breaking up small illicit stills, and reports eight in his possession, the valuation of each of which is $150. The Fourth Maine District contributes five kegs of whiskey to the revenue fraud list.

The new Treasury building at Washington, D. C., is now completed. This addition on north wing of the Treasury building, is 65 by 195 feet, and occupies the site of the old State Department. The entire Treasury building, covers an area of 250 by 278 feet, that is 144,560 square feet, or three acres and a half, including two large courts. On the eastern side of the building is a colonnade of thirty pillars, extending 336 feet north and south. On each of the other sides is a portico, each shaft of the columns of which is a manolith or single block of stone, 32 feet in height, and 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, that is 14 feet in circumference. The buttress caps, which partially inclose the steps of the porticoes are single slabs of granite, 20 feet square by 2 feet thick. The granite, was quarried on Dix's Island, off the coast of Maine, and the larger slabs were taken to Washington, in the rough, and there dressed. Fronting the north entrance is a fountain, the base of which is 12 feet in diameter, and the height 5 feet. It was cut from a single block of granite.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Another rebellion in China is feared.

Mexico has a population of nine million.

France and Russia have recognized the Spanish Regency.

A number of incendiary fires have lately occurred in Madrid.

Since recent rains, crop prospects in all parts of Georgia are favorable.

Fifteen hundred girls are advertised for at Sioux City, Iowa.

Georgia papers complain of the depredations of the boll worm.

A butting match is to be one of the features of the negro tournament in Tennessee.

In Central Mississippi corn is selling at from 30 to 50 cents per bushel.

The rice crop of South Carolina promises to equal the great yield of 1860.

The New York *Times* suggest Cincinati as the future capital of the country.

Another gunboat for the Spanish government has been launched in New York.

A remarkable religious and temperance revival is progressing at Richmond, Indiana.

The ceremonies of the opening of the Suez canal, will take place on November 17, prox.

Peter Riddick, mulatto, was hung on the 23d inst in Portsmouth for the murder of a market man on his way home in the country.

Louisiana is gathering a second crop of figs.

T. F. Jones, a wealthy citizen of Liberty Mills, Maryland, dropped dead in the saloon at White Sulphur Springs, Va., from heart disease.

We understand that the prisoners confined in the Monroe jail, Union county, all made their escape one night last week. When the jailor awoke in the morning, he found that he was the only flower on the stalk—*Wadesborrough Argus.*

The Republican nominations for Congressmen in Alabama are now complete, and are as follows: First District, Aifred E. Buck; Second, Charles W. Buckley; Third, Ropert S. Heflin; Fourth, Charles Hays; Fifth, William J. Harrison; Sixth, John Hends.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* thinks Vallandingham, Van Trump and Rosecrans would make a very effective Democratic stumping trio, because Vallandingham would rake in all Rosecrans's "traitors", Vantrump would catch the Know Nothings, and old Rosey would capture the Irish Catholic vote to a man.

At half past nine o'clock on the evening of the 24th, a destructive fire broke out in the large spirit-barrel manufactory of Strauss & Rice in Wilmington N. C., destroying the entire stock, machinery, &c. The loss amounts to $25,000; insured in the Atlantic Insurance Company of Baltimore, the Liverpool and London and Globe and other insurance companies for $6,000.

At Smithville, N. C., on Tuseday, the 13th instant says the Wilmington *Journal*, the daughter of Captain Hunter, of the steam ship "Fairbanks," while playing on the dock at Smithville, was struck by a plank and was immediately knocked overboard. Miss Kate Stuart being on deck at the time immediately plunged in, and being a capital swimmer, caught the girl as she came up the second time. Miss Stuart immediately struck out for the shore, but as the child (aged 12) was so heavy, she was obliged to cling to the post of the dock until sufficiently recovered to swim to the shore with her burden.

The Columbus, Ohio, papers report the killing of an immense snake on the Chittenden farm, near the city, last week. The monster had been seen on several occasions, and on Monday it chased two boys nearly half a mile. On Tuesday morning the same two boys again visited Chittenden farm, better prepared to encounter the snake should he put in an appearance. They had not been on the ground a great while before they discoverd the monster who was approaching them with evident warlike intent. The boys took position, and so soon as an opportunity presented, made such well directed shots as to place their enemy entirely in their power, when they soon dispatched him. The monster measured 16 feet in length, and was proportionately large.

ITEMS.

Galloping consumption—eating at a railroad station.

The first thing Adam planted in the garden—his foot.

A romance of the middle ages—an old maids's love letter.

Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne has a volume in press entitled "Journals in England and Familiar Letters."

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, whose "Gates Ajar" achieved such popularity, is but twenty-five.

Ida Lewis, who at different times has saved the lives of eight men "in her boat at Newport Harbor, is but twenty-seven years of age.

Tennyson is at work on a new volume of poems. He has them all set up at Farringford before he trusts them to the printer.

Warning to smokers: A man was killed in Louisville, the other day by tobacco. A hogshead of it fell on him and broke his neck.

The editor of the Waterbury (Conn.) *American* telegraphed the other day to Col. A. H. Fenn, at Plymouth: "Send us full particulars of the flood." Fenn replied: "You'll find them in Genesis."

Bulwer is now seldom seen in the House of Lords. He is an old man, looks gone, as if his day was done. He has quit writing, come down from the clouds of romance, and walks the plain old earth "gloomy and unhappy."

An exchange exclaims, "Women talk, men act." To which the *Herald* replies, "Yes, and some men act very badly; while many women talk entirely too much." A compromise between the two would be of service to the cause of common humanity."

The Pottsville *Miner's Journal* says the democracy of Scuylkill and Berks are grievously disappointed. They wanted Hancock and Packer's nomination falls like a wet blanket on them. The Reading *Gazette* (democrat) predicted defeat if Hancock should not be nominated. "Coming events cast their shadows before."—N. Y. *Herald.*

A Salt Lake City journal describes the dishonest manner in which Brigham Young possesses himself of large tracts of the public land. Some of the best land in the Cache Valley is known as the Church Farm, and Brigham was anxious to own it, although he had already, by various devices, preempted a hundred times as much as the law allows. Accordingly, he caused a tract five miles long and four miles wide to be fenced in, and secured the services of four "brethren," who respectively put up shanties on four sections; in these they resided the required time, when the shanties were taken by four other men to other sections, &c. They then conveyed their titles to Brigham Young and received their wages.

To the Public.

HERTFORD, N. C., July 21, 1869.

To the Editor of The North Carolinian:

As an act of justice to me, I respectfully request the publication, in a connected form, of the following cards. The necessity for such publication arises from the fact that by force of circumstances the different cards, or statements were published in different newspapers, and many who have seen one or more of the cards have not seen the others, whereby injustice may be done; and I am more anxious for their publication because of your extensive circulation through my own district.

Immediately upon the publication of the "protest" of the members of the bar, I forwarded to the editor of the *Sentinel* the following card, which, he having felt it his duty to decline its publication, was given to the public through the columns of the Salisbury *Old North State:*

HERTFORD, N. C., May 3, 1869.

MR. EDITOR.—I perceive in a recent number of the *Sentinel* containing the "protest" of the members of the bar throughout the State, that my name appears attached to that document. While I endorse the general principle set forth therein—that the Judges should not enter the political arena, or enlist under the banners of a party—I do most decidedly object to the use of my name in that connection:

1st. Because I never saw the document named before its publication, and I do not wish my name to be used without my consent being first given.

2nd. Because, if such conduct on the part of Judges, while they are so acting, is dangerous to the proper administration of public justice, it may be said, on the other hand, that the publication of the "protest," at this late day, "when the storm has subsided," and the people are beginning to bury the passions and prejudices engendered by the conflict of parties, is calculated to weaken the already too weak arm of the law by continually exhibiting to the people the previous shortcomings of their judicial officers.

To speak continually of the danger of biased decisions in a criticism of the actions of a particular Judge, or particular Judges, tends to diminish the respect the people ought to entertain for them, and to produce in the minds of the people, even in the absence of such bias, the impression that they are still giving decisions under the influence of party feeling. There is too little disposition to attribute honesty of purpose to those who oppose us. It may be possible that our microscope has a fly in it. However, I do not undertake to justify the Judges; but I do not believe that the "protest" will be productive of any good to the present generation, and I am not particularly ambitious to instruct posterity.

I suppose some friend affixed my name, thinking that it would meet my approval.

Very respectfully,
WILLIS BAGLEY.

The foregoing was published by me before the Supreme Court took action in the matter. In the course of that proceeding C. J. Pearson stated that "Willis Bagley, Esq. having filed a statement with the clerk that he had not signed the protest, or authorized its signature, the rule is discharged as to him."

A short time after this action by the Court, the cards hereto subjoined, appeared in the Raleigh *Sentinel:*

HERTFORD, June 19, 1869.

Editor of Sentinel, Raleigh: The published action of the Supreme Court in reference to the name of Mr. Willis Bagley, upon the recent extraordinary Rule of that body, necessitates the following statement from me;

The copy of the protest which was signed by members of the bar in this county, came to me by mail from Edenton, during the Presidential campaign, in which Mr. Bagley, Mr. Thos. G. Skinner and myself participated as "canvassers" of the conservative party. On the day it was received I exhibited the paper to Mr. Bagley and Mr. Skinner for their approval and signatures. It was read over by some one of us, *heartily* endorsed by all, and our signatures were appended, either, by each one for himself, or by *one alone*, in the presence of, and with the full consent of the parties. I will state further, that the protest was accompanied by a letter from B. F. Moore, Esq., of Raleigh, stating that it would not be published until the campaign concluded.

Very respectfully,
THOS. G. GILLIAM.

HERTFORD, June 21, 1869.

Editor of Sentinel, Raleigh: My recollection in regard to the approval of the "protest" of this county by Mr. Willis Bagley, attorney-at-law, of this place, concur with those of Mr. T. H. Gilliam, as stated above.

Respectfully,
T. G. SKINNER.

Soon after the publication of the last mentioned card, Mr. Gilliam and Mr. Skinner forwarded the following statements to the *Sentinel* accompanied by one of my own, which appeared in the issue of that paper of the 16th July.

HERTFORD, N. C., July 10, 1869.

Josiah Turner, jr., Editor of Sentinel:

I enclose three cards which you will please do me the favor to publish as early as convenient, as statements upon the subject matter in controvesy which are just to all the parties concerned.

Very respectfully, yours,
THOS. H. GILLIAM.

HERTFORD, N. C., July 9, 1869.

Editor of Sentinel, Raleigh: Since your publication of my statement, in reference to the signing of the "protest," by Mr. Willis Bagley, I have discovered, upon a re-perusal of the same that its effect is to raise an issue of veracity between Mr. Bagley and myself, and, thereby, to place his name before the public, in a position which was not intended by me. It is just to myself to say that what I published was intended as a statement of what I believed to be a *distinct statement* of the facts and *my* connection therewith, and I still think Mr. Bagley is mistaken in his memory of the occurrence.

My purpose was to correct what I believe to be an error of Mr. Bagley's remembrance of the facts and not to charge a misrepresentation of them. I request you, therefore, to publish this additional statement as a disavowal that it was my purpose to impeach Mr. Bagley's veracity, while I still believe his recollection of the transaction at fault.

Very respectfully,
THOS. H. GILLIAM.

HERTFORD, N. C., July 9, 1869.

Editor Sentinel: Peonsider it proper and just to Mr. Gilliam and Mr. Skinner, to state that if either one or the other affixed my name to the "protest" of the members of the bar, it was done in the full belief that their action would meet with my subsequent approval, and with no idea or intention of making a misuse of it. This statement I made generally in my former card. I now repeat it. I am satisfied that Mr. Gilliam made his statement upon what he believed to be a real occurrence, but which, I am as fully satisfied, is in fact, only an error in memory.

I shall once more declare positively and emphatically that I did not sign the "protest," or authorize it to be signed. I say this not upon bare recollection, but on my own certain knowledge of my own actions. Any denial of this statement I hereby pronounce untrue

WILLIS BAGLEY.

HERTFORD, N. C., July 9, 1869.

EDITOR SENTINEL—*Sir:* As the statement made by me, with regard to Mr. Willis Bagley's connection with the "protest," in your issue of the 3d inst. may create the impression that I recollected all the circumstances stated by Mr. Gilliam, I deem it necessary to say that my recollection of the matter is indistinct, and I can not positively say that Mr. Bagley did sign the "protest" or authorized any one to sign it for him.

I disavow any intention of impeaching Mr. Bagley's veracity.

Very respectfully, yours,
T. G. SKINNER.

Compelled to appear in the public prints without my wish or procurement, with the publication of these cards, I have nothing more to say. Respectfully,
W. BAGLEY.

DEATHS.

CARTWRIGHT.—Recently, in this County, Maj. SHADRACH D. CARTWRIGHT, in the forty-third year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green pr. bu.	50 @ $1,00
" Dried ₱ lb.	18
Beef Hams—Dried, ₱ lb.	30
" Fresh "	10 @ 15
Bacon—Clear side ₱ lb.	22
" Rib side	20
" Shoulder	18
" Hams, country	18 @ 20
" " sugarcured	23 @ 25
Butter—Country "	25 @ 30
" N.Y. State "	50 @ 55
Beeswax—₱ lb	30 @ 35
Corn—₱ bu.	80
Cheese—₱ lb.	28
Chickens—Spring ₱ pair	25 @ 50
Cotton yarn—₱ block	2,25
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	20
Eggs—₱ doz.	12½
Flour—Super. ₱ bbl.	7,00 @ 8,00
" Extra "	8,50 @ 10,00
" Family "	12,00 @ 13,50
Fish—Drum pickled ₱ 100 lbs	2,50 @ 3,00
" " dried "	3,00 @ 4,00
" Herring ₱ bbl	8,00
" " gross ₱ 1000	8,00 @ 12,00
" " dried "	12,00 @ 15,00
Feathers—₱ lb	25 @ 30
Flaxseed—₱ bu	1,75@1,90
Hides—Dry ₱ lb	18 @ 19
" Green "	8 @ 9
Iron—Old cast ₱ cwt.	50 @ 60
" Wrought "	1,00 @ 1,10
Lard—₱ lb	20 @ 28
Lumber—Heart pine ₱ 1000ft	18,00 @ 22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @ 20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @ 16,00
" Lath "	3,00
Meal—₱ bu., 50 lbs	85 @ 1,00
Oats, new—₱ bu.	50
Peas—Black ₱ bu	1,00
Pork—Mess	37,50
Potatoes—New ₱ bbl	1,00 @ 1,25
Rags—₱ lb	3 to 3½
Rails—Juniper ₱ 1000	50,00 to 60,00
Shingles—16 inch, bunch, W. I. ₱ 1000	2,25 to 2,50
" 12 " "	3,25 to 4,50
Salt—₱ sack, 2 bu.	2,25 to 0,00
Wheat—new, white,	1,00@1,20
" " red,	1,00@1,25
Wood—₱ cord	2,00 to 3,00
Wine—Scuppernong ₱ gal.	2,00 to 3,00
Whiskey—₱ gal.	1,75 to 2,50
Yoepon—₱ bu.	25 to 40

New York Market.

Money steady at 7 per cent. Sterling 109¾. Gold 136¾. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 123⅝. U. S. 10-40s 11. North Carolina 6s 39½; new 54 asked. Cotton dull; sales 200 bales at 34c. Flour—superfine to fancy State $5.85@7.50; superfine to choice white Western $5.85@7.75; Southern firmer; common to choice $7@11.75. Wheat No. 1 Spring $1.03. Corn in fair demand at noon's advance. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard firmer; kettle 19½@20c.—Whiskey firmer at $1.09@1.10. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 43c. Rosin $2.25@8. Freights lower; Wheat per sail 7½d8.

Baltimore Market.

Cotton quiet at 33¼@34c. Flour steady. Wheat in good demand; receipts large; prime to choice red $1.55@1.65. Corn dull; prime white $1.04@1.06; yellow $1.08@1.10. Pork $34. Bacon active and advancing; Shoulders 15¾c. Whiskey $1.10@1.11.

MARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ARRIVALS.

Str Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight and passengers Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday) to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.

Str George Washington, Walker, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Wednesday, Friday and Monday) to D S S T Company.

Str Ella, Burbage, Edenton and Nag's Head, freight and passengers.

Sch Lilly, Wolford, Baltimore, ballast to C L Cobb.

Sch Sidney, Beals, Camden, wood for Str Ella.

Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Nag's Head, freight and passengers to master.

Sloop Gladiator, Owens, Alligator River, shingles to Land & Lumber Co.

Sch Mary and Frances, ——, Alligator River, shingles to Land and Lumber Co.

Sch Wave, Brown, Nag's Head, light to master.

Sloop J F Osborn, Haman, Norfolk, with net twine.

DEPARTURES.

Str Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight and passengers Wednesday, Friday and Monday).

Str Reed Washington, Walker, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday).

Str Ella, Burbage, Edenton, freight and passengers

Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Nag's Head, freight and passengers.

Sloop J F Osborn, Haman, Roanoke Island, net twine to G F Rogers & Co.

NOTICE.—I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, at our office, in Elizabeth City, on Monday, August 2, 1869, at 4 o'clock, P. M., all the interest of Messrs. Cleveland & Fleming, in the Land and Lumber Company of N. C.; being One Thousand Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, subscribed by them and now forfeited, for non-payment of assessments due.

By order of the Board of Directors:
CHAS. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y
Land & Lumber Co. of N. C.
Elizabeth City, July 17, 1869. 4-2t

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 229 BROADWAY, COR. BARCLAY ST.,
NEW YORK,

Presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States.

Policies registered, and secured by pledge of public Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages with the N. Y. Insurance Department.

RUFUS K. SPEED,
General Agent,
July 2, 1869. Eliz. City, N.C.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. JOSEPH P. ELLIOTT retired from our firm on 1st July, 1869.

F. B. LONEY & CO.
Baltimore, July 12, 1869.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership, under the firm of ELLIOTT BROTHERS, for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at 59 South Gay street.

WILLIAM L. ELLIOTT.
JOSEPH P. ELLIOTT.
Baltimore, July 1, 1869. 4-4t.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

The undersigned will be at Currituck C. H., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 3d and 4th; Camden C. H., on Friday and Saturday, 6th and 7th; Gatesville, Gates Co., Monday and Tuesday, 9th and 10th; Edenton, Chowan county, Wednesay and Thursday, 11th and 12th; Hertford, Perquimans Co., Friday and Saturday, 13th and 14th; Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., Monday and Tuesday, 16th and 17th, of August next, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due the United States Government under the Internal Revenue Law, for the years 1868 and 1869.

C. GUIRKIN, Dep. Col.
Internal Revenue.
July 24, 1869–1t.

"The Old North State Forever."—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
W. H. MURDOCH, Asst. Sec'y.
RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $15.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't.*; R. F. OVERMAN, *Cash'r.*;
DR. P. JOHN, HON. JOHN POOL,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869–1y.

DR. JOHN'S NEW PAPER.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN":

A Live Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1, 1869.

The Largest and Cheapest Political and Agricultural Paper in the State.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the NORTH CAROLINIAN will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the masses.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 15, 1869.

NOTICE!—HAVING QUALIFIED as PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of Pasquotank County, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.

A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869–tf.

AN ACT CONCERNING TOWNSHIPS.

[Passed April 6th, 1869.]

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact,* That the Districts reported by the Commissioners of the following Counties of the State to the present session of the General Assembly, are hereby approved, and said Districts in obedience to article seven, sections three and four of the Constitution, to wit: Craven, Granville, Halifax, New Hanover, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Randolph, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren, Wayne, Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsythe, Gaston, Greene, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, Yancey and Caswell, shall have corporate powers and shall be known as Townships by the boundaries and by the name respectively designated in said reports; but the said districts may be altered or divided, or new Townships may be erected, by the County Commissioners in the manner specified in sub-division fifteen, section eight of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act concerning the government of Counties," and ratified the fourteenth day of August, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

SEC. 2. All acts or proceedings by or against a Township, in its corporate capacity, shall be in the name of the Board of Trustees of the Township.

SEC. 3. The Board of Trustees of each Township shall consist of a Clerk and two Justices of the Peace, except as otherwise provided in this act in respect to Justices of the Peace, in those Townships in which cities and towns are situated.

SEC. 4. In every Township in which any city or town is situated, or which may consist of a city or town, the number of Justices of the Peace to be elected shall be two more than the number of Wards in such city or town, or in case such city or town is not divided into Wards, then one additional Justice for each five hundred inhabitants, or if there are less than five hundred inhabitants, one additional Justice; for the purpose of obtaining the number of inhabitants in any such city or town, the corporate authorities shall have power to take a census thereof.

SEC. 5. The first election for Township Board of Trustees shall be held on the first Thursday in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

SEC. 6. Such election shall be held in all respects under the rules and regulations now prescribed by law, at such place in each Township as the County Commissioners may designate, and the return thereof shall be made to the Board of Commissioners of each county, who shall declare the result of said election, and within five days thereof shall notify the persons receiving the majority of votes in each Township of their election.

SEC. 7. The persons who are elected at such election shall appear, within five days after service of notice, before the County Commissioners and qualify by taking and subscribing the oath of office, which oath shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.

SEC. 8. The Board of Commissioners is authorized to decide in all cases of contested election, subject to appeal to the Superior Court of the county.

SEC. 9. The persons chosen at the first election under this act, shall continue in their office till the first Thursday in August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and until their successors shall have qualified, when the regular election for said officers shall be held every two years thereafter.

SEC. 10. At the time and in the manner authorized by this act for the election of Township Board of Trustees, there shall be held an election for one Constable in each Township, who shall give bond and security in such reasonable sum as the Board of Trustees may deem sufficient, to be not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, and take the oath of office as now prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. The Board of Trustees shall have power to purchase and to hold for the use of the Township, such real estate as they may deem necessary, not to exceed one acre, and to erect thereon a Township house, which shall be as near central in location as may be; and for the purpose of buying and erecting such building, they are authorized, if they deem it expedient, to lay and collect a tax upon all the property in the Township, with the approval of a majority of the qualified voters of the Township, to be given at an election to be held for that purpose, under the direction of such Trustees.

SEC. 12. The Board shall have power to appoint its own meetings, and to adjourn from time to time.

SEC. 13. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 14. The Board of Trustees shall have authority, within their respective Townships, to lay out, alter, repair, or discontinue highways; to establish and settle ferries; to build and keep up bridges, subject to sub-division eleven, section eight, of the before cited acts concerning the government of counties; to lay off or discontinue cartways; to appoint overseers of highways; to allow and contract for the building of toll bridges, and to license the erection of gates across highways. This authority shall be exercised under the rules, regulations, restrictions and penalties, in all respects, prescribed and imposed in chapter one hundred and one of the Revised Code, upon the Justices of the late County Courts. The Clerk of the Board shall perform the duties therein enjoined upon the Clerk of the late County Court; and the Township Constable shall perform the duties imposed in said chapter on the Sheriff.

SEC. 15. In all cases of the exercise of authority under the preceding section, there may be an appeal by either party from the decision of the Township Board of Trustees to the Board of Commissioners of the County, whose decision in the case shall be final; and, on every appeal, the Clerk of the Board of Trustees shall transmit to the Commissioners all the papers in the case, and the parties shall be allowed to be heard before the Commissioners *de novo*.

SEC. 16. The Township Board of Trustees shall assess the taxable property of their Townships, and make return to the County Commissioners for revision, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. The Board of Trustees of each Township shall make out a written report, upon the condition of the roads and bridges in their respective Townships, to the County Commissioners, at least ten days before regular terms of the Superior Courts of the County.

SEC. 17. The Board of Trustees shall audit all accounts against the Township, as directed in section ten of the act concerning the government of Counties; and shall cause semi-annual publications of all accounts, so audited, to be posted at the Township house, or other place of meeting, if there be no Township house, and three other public places in the Township.

SEC. 19. The Board of Trustees shall have power to lay and collect all taxes which may be required to defray the necessary expenses of the Township, and the Township Constable shall collect all taxes so laid and assessed.

SEC. 20. The Clerk of the Board of Trustees shall record all the proceedings of the Board, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and keep all its papers and hold them open to the examination of all persons, except on the Sabbath; disburse all moneys belonging to the Township, under the order of the Board, taking proper vouchers therefor, and making quarterly returns to the Board, if required, of all his receipts and disbursements.

SEC. 21. Each Justice of the Peace, who is a member of the Board, shall receive two dollars *per diem* for each day's attendance upon the meetings of the Board; and the Clerk shall receive the same *per diem*, with such additional compensation for his duties as Clerk as the Board may allow.

SEC. 22. The Commissioners of any County not included in this act, shall have power to designate their present election precincts, as Townships, for school and assessment purposes, until a proper survey is made and a report of the same is made to this body.

SEC. 23. All laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall have force from the day of its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

JOE W. HOLDEN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
TOD R. CALDWELL,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, April 22d, 1869

Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

Work.

BY MISS HATFIELD.

Work! while bright daylight on thy path is beaming—
Work while 'tis day.
Despair not thou, although thy task is seeming
To last alway.
Trust! when the dusky shadows o'er thee flying,
Obscure the sun,
Though Duty's task is ended but by dying,
Let it be done!

Work! while bright daylight on thy path is beaming,
Though not for gold—
Fame proves a phantom, and our idle dreaming
A tale that's told;
But cherish ever, with a grand emotion,
A zest for strife!
Our earthly birthright in this wild commotion,
This threefold life.

Work! while bright daylight on thy path is beaming,
For night palls down.
Work! while the lustre in thine eye is gleaming,
To win the crown.
Work with thy hand, and with the many talents,
Ay, with thy soul;
Thy threefold life, weighed in the eternal balance,
Demands the whole.

—*Sculpt.*

Farmers' Wives.

We can hardly blame young men and young women for disliking farm life, so long as we make it unattractive, even repulsive. We must make our houses neat and comfortable, and provided with books and papers; the yard and garden must be planted with shrubbery and choice trees; attention must be given to raising the better fruits, and a plenty of them; time must be given for occasional recreations; and labor should not be so hard and continuous as to make life seem an endless drudgery.

This is so especially with the ladies. How can they be expected to desire the lot of a farmer's wife, when they see their mothers bowed down prematurely with labor and care? Measures must be taken to lighten their burdens, or there will be fewer and fewer each year, who will consent to bear them. The introduction of cheese factories has brought a measure of relief to them. It would also be a great deliverance if they could be relieved from boarding hired men. Every large and prosperous farm demands the work of several hired laborers. These are generally boarded and lodged, washed and ironed, by the farmer's family. Now it is no small task to provide three meals a day for such a lot of hungry men, as well as to do all the other work demanded of women on such a farm. Then, aside from the task of so much cooking and washing, these laborers have to be provided for out of working hours. They will occupy the kitchen, and perhaps find their way into the family sitting-room. But they are not always clean in their persons and dress, nor decorous in their manners, nor agreeable in their conversation. Now, it can hardly be expected that the wife and daughters will be contented and happy in such a state of things. They can have little or no leisure or, privacy for reading, for agreeable and improving conversation, or receiving visitors. If they *are* contented with it, only shows that they have become willingly degraded, or have been broken down and humbled to their unwelcome lot. Neither of which is a desirable thing.

Plainly enough, here is room for improvement. And one way to remove the difficulty last named, is to hire these men boarded elsewhere, or to provide laborer's cottages for them on the farm, where they can board themselves. Such houses can be put up at a cheap rate, and one or two of them will probably answer for a farm; for the unmarried men can board with those who have families. These tenants can receive part of their wages in the shape of supplies from the farm. They can board and lodge themselves cheaper and more satisfactorily than the farmer's family can do it for them. It will certainly afford a great relief to the family, a relief which might well be bought by a slight decrease of the farmer's income. In the name of many thousands of farmers' wives and children, we plead for this reform.

Japan Clover—What it is.

MR. EDITOR. A worthy citizen of our county has intimated that I may do some service to the public by a few words in your paper upon the character and qualities of this new forage plant. From various parts of the State specimens of "yellow Clover" and "Rabbit-foot Clover" have been sent me, with an inquiry if these are Japan Clover. It is often a good mode of ascertaining what a thing is, to learn what it is not.

Let me say then that Japan clover is not any plant that has been known more than eight or ten years in this State. So far as I have seen or heard, it is not yet found east of Mecklenburg county, except where it has been sown within two years past; though westward it is extensively naturalized to the top of and beyond the Blue Ridge. It is not a true clover with flowers growing in heads upon the end of the stem or branches; nor are its flowers either red, yellow or white. It does not come into flower until autumn. So that any plant flowering in this part of the State in spring or summer, is not the Japan clover.

Now as to what it is. Its leaves are not unlike those of the "yellow-top clover," wedge shaped, from one third to one half inch long, and about half that width. The main leaf stalk is about one eighth of an inch long, much shorter than in the yellow clover. The flowers, but a few together, grow in the forks of the leaves. They are very small and of a pale purplish color; or whitish, with purple veins. These produce small pods, rather longer than broad. In poor soils this plant attains but a few inches in height, but in rich lands reaches two feet and can be cut like clover.

As to its value as a forage plant, it will probably be of much service to the South as it grows upon land otherwise useless, and cattle greedily devour it and thrive upon it. But it is only on poor land that I am disposed to recommend its introduction. I am satisfied that when clover and blue grass can be profitably cultivated, they will produce a much heavier weight of forage than can be gathered from Japan clover within an equal space. Besides, they come into use in spring and early summer; while now, the first week in July, Japan clover is but two to four inches high on the same ground where clover, blue grass, timothy and others, have gone to seed and can be mowed.—M. A. CURTIS *in Hillsboro (N. C.) Recorder.*

A little raw meat, cut up into small bits, rolled in black pepper, and fed to the hens about three times a week will soon make a very sensible addition to the egg deposit. Give them some green food at least once a week—cabbage or lettuce cut up fine. They will more than repay you for this attention. Water them with warm or tepid water, not as Paddy said, "to make them lay boiled eggs," but to increase the inward warmth and not chill it.

The Canada Farmer gives an account of an old horse, thirty-two years old next spring, which is still in fine condition, being entirely sound except a slight touch of the heaves. Last Spring he travelled twenty-five miles in three and a half hours. He has been worked very hard.

Curing Hens of Setting.

If humanity were forced to submit to all the evils we inflict on the poor feathered bipeds, in order to cure or break up some habit or prompting of nature, what a row there would be.

Suppose it was in human nature to have an irresistible impulse to lie down. Wouldn't we think it a little *rough* to be put in a big tub, with six inches of cold water in it, and left there for twelve to twenty-four hours? Ugh! it makes us shiver to think of it!

How would we relish five or six yards of red flannel, with perhaps a little bell or tin pail attached to our——, well, our appendix, (if we had one,) and have all the rest of mankind cackling in commiseration (or *exultation?*) over our degradation.

How nice it must feel to be grabbed by the neck and jerked off a nice warm nest and thrown into any thing that comes handy—an old swill barrel, hen coop or dirty box—and kept in solitary confinement for a week, until we learn to "stand up, and not be wanting to sit all the time." Just imagine, dear lady readers, how delightful the sensation, when indulging in dreams of "what is to be when we get our little family around us," to have your *cackleations* cut short, nipped in the bud, and an almost certain prospect of being knocked into (pot) *pie?*

Now, seriously, wouldn't it be much better, much more to the credit of humanity, to break up this habit, or *instinct*, by natural means? We have lately seen, (we forget where,) an easy and rational cure. It is simply to put under the hen a few eggs just about ready to hatch; or put one or two young chickens under at the night time; take her off and put her in a box with the young chicks a few hours, then take the chicks away from her and turn her out, and, in a majority of cases, she will, after clucking for a day or two, commence laying again, feeling, in her own mind well assured that she has fulfilled the maternal instinct.

Ashes for Wheat.

Ashes as a fertilizer are almost wholly neglected and allowed to go to waste by our farmers. In many instances indeed they seem to be ignorant of their value, or if not ignorant too careless, to take the necessary pains to secure and use them. During the winter, ashes can be collected in large quantities, and farmers should do this for the purpose of sowing them on wheat soil. In my experience with ashes I have found them of great value on different grains, but most valuable when used on wheat. Ashes are an active fertilizer on wheat, and even five bushels per acre will push it forward two days ahead of that upon which none is applied. In some seasons, when hot and sultry weather prevails about the time wheat is ripening, a few days gained is worth half a crop of grain.

The ashes strengthen the wheat stem, giving it substance and solidity; and developes the berry quicker and better. Ashes are also a preventive against rust, and I have seen the wheat upon which ashes were sown free from rust while that upon which none had been sown was rusted close to the drill row. Save your ashes and try the experiment next season. You will find it to pay you well to collect all the ashes you can get. Farmers can afford to pay as high as 20 cents per bushel for good unleached, hard wood ashes for farm use, not only to put on wheat but on corn, oats and clover as well. I believe they are the cheapest manure that the farmer can buy, as potash enters largely into all the grain and grasses that are raised. Twenty bushels can be sown to an acre with the very best results. Leached ashes are also good though a larger quantity should be used. All around as large quantities both of leached and unleached ashes go to waste every year. These should be returned to the soil.

Clover.

Clover differs entirely from the cereal plants in this respect, that it sends its main roots perpendicularly downwards, when no obstacles stand in the way, to a depth which the fine, fibrous roots of wheat and barley fail to reach; the principal roots of clover branch off into creeping shoots, which again send fresh roots downwards. Thus clover, like the pea plant, derives its principal food from layers below the arable surface soil; and the difference between the two consists mainly in this—that the clover, from its larger and more extensive root surface, can still find a sufficiency of food in fields where peas will no longer thrive. The natural consequence is, that the subsoil is left proportionably much poorer by clover than by the pea. Clover seed, on account of its small size, can furnish from its own mass but a few formative elements for the young plant, and requires a rich, arable surface for its development; but the plant takes comparatively but little food from the surface of the soil. When the roots have pierced through this, the upper parts are soon covered with a corky coating, and only the fine root-fibers, ramifying through the subsoil, convey food to the plant.—*Liebig.*

Oh, ye Borrowers!

My neighbor Coe has spent in the last twenty years more than five hundred dollars worth of time in borrowing little articles of his neighbors. Almost daily, the neighbors are called on to loan some tool. A hammer, saw, gimlet, auger, wrench, chisel, axe, hoe, wheelbarrow, shovel, fork, steelyard, half-bushel, corn-basket, etc., etc., are almost in daily requisition. It takes an average of half an hour, each working day, to borrow and return tools, and other borrowed articles. That is thirteen days a year, worth at least twenty-five dollars. That, for twenty years, is five hundred dollars, and there is a present prospect of his continuing on borrowing as long as he lives. Half the money, laid out in the purchase of the borrowed articles, and the balance at compound interest, would make Coe an independent man at sixty.

Let every man figure out the problem, and he will find that it is cheaper to own than to borrow.

Greese on Carpets.

There is nothing that annoys a tidy housekeeper so much as to have her carpet spotted with lamp oil or greese, and we therefore make known for their benefit the following receipt for extracting oil or grease spots from carpets or clothes. Cover the grease spot with whiting, and let it remain until it becomes saturated with the grease; then scrape it off, and cover it with another coat of whiting, and if this does not remove the grease, repeat the application. Three coats of whiting will, in most cases, remove the grease when it should be brushed off with a clothes brush. So says one who knows. —*Prairie Farmer.*

A heifer or cow will make beef earlier than a steer. An old cow or an old sheep will not fatten near so well with hay as with grass. The longer the straw of any kind the worse as fodder; short straw is said to be invariably the most nutritious. Cattle always prefer that which is fresh threshed, a day even making a difference.

An oft recurring question among farmers is, what is the average yield of straw to an acre? The Pennsylvania farmers believe the average crop of rye straw to be one ton.

Recipes.

To make cup cake, take one cup of butter, two cups of sugar mixed with butter, four eggs beaten separately, mix the yolks in with the butter and sugar, three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a half a cup of sour milk, half a nutmeg, a teaspoonful of rose water or brandy, stir in the flour until you think the batter is sufficiently thick. If too thick the cake will not be good. With all cakes take two tablespoonfuls of the batter, bake in a small pan; when done if it fails you can add more flour, and in this way test the cake, before spoiling the mixture.

To corn beef, the pickle should be made as follows: To six gallons of water add nine pounds of pure salt, three pounds of brown sugar, one quart of molasses, three ounces of saltpetre, and one ounce of pearl ash. Let these ingredients be boiled and carefully skimmed as long as impurities from the sugar and salt continues to rise to the surface.

"Knickerbocker pickle, just what everybody knew before, you say. But wait a moment, and see if we don't tell you something you did not know before. When the water is ready to receive the rest of the material, pour in the saltpetre only, and when dissolved and the water boiling, dip your beef, piece by piece, into the boiling saltpetre water, holding it for a few seconds only in the hot bath. When the beef has all been thus immersed, and becomes quite cool, pack it in the cask where it is to remain. Then proceed with your pickle as at first directed and when perfectly cold, pour it upon the meat, which should be kept down by a cover and stone.

The immersing of the beef in hot saltpetre water contracts the surface by closing the pores, and prevents the juices of the meat from going out into the pickle. The saltpetre absorbed by the contracted or cooked surfaces will modify the salt that passes through it, the whole producing the most perfect result.

Beef cured in this manner will preserve its color, and cut almost as juicy and inviting as a fresh roast. It is as unlike the hard, blue, briny, knotted substance sold at markets, and frequently cured at home, miscalled "corn beef," as a sirloin differs from a steak cut three inches back of the horns, and sold for porter-house. Try it and see.

The Ohio *Cultivator* says the following recipe is worth one thousand dollars to every house keeper: "Take one pound of sal soda and half a pound of unslacked lime and put them in a gallon of water, boil twenty minutes, let it stand till cool, then drain off and put in a small jug or jar; soak your dirty clothes over night, or until they are wet through, then wring them, and rub on plenty of soap, and with water add one teacupful of the washing fluid; boil half an hour or more, rinse, and your clothes will look better than by the old way of washing twice before boiling. This is an invaluable recipe, and every poor, tired woman should try it."

To fry beef, take one pound of chipped beef, pour cold water over it in a frying pan, parboil it four or five minutes, then drain the water from the beef, place it on the fire, add a large lump of butter and dredge flour until covered; pour on a pint of rich milk, stirring with a spoon until it thickens; bring to the table hot.

To make soda biscuit, have one quart of sifted flour; two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar rubbed into the flour, with a lump of butter the size of an egg. Dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in a pint of sweet milk; add a teaspoonful of salt; mix them as soft as possible to roll out nicely, and bake them in a quick oven.

A correspondent of the Southern Cultivator says that usually about one quarter of soil is required for onions for market and for seeds to grow sets. Where sets are to be grown a thin soil is required. He says that knowledge of this fact would have saved him last year, two or three hundred dollars. To grow sets the ground must be perfectly clean, or otherwise it is an endless labor. No grass or weeds should be allowed to grow to seed on it the previous year.

Seeds, especially of the stone-fruits, must not be allowed to get too dry. They are best perserved in sand or sandy earth, imperceptibly moist, which should be mixed in sufficient quantity to preclude drying or heating. A box in a cool and dry cellar or shed will answer as well as to follow the European plan of burying or stratifying.

An English farmer broke up thirty acres of water meadow which produced nothing but coarse edge grasses and rushes. After it was thoroughly drained and laid down to grass, he was able to cut four crops of green fodder annually of the best quality. The same thing could be done in thousands of cases in this country.

A correspondent of the Horticulturist not having bean poles handy, spread a little coarse apple tree brush along the ground, and over that, just a little raised from the ground, grew the bean vines, producing him a crop fully equal to one obtained from the best care in training to poles.

It is well known by butter makers that the cream which first rises on milk makes nicer butter than that which rises after standing a long time. It is said that the milk that makes the butter that Queen Victoria eats is skimmed twice, and twelve hours afterwards it is churned.

A correspondent of the Main Farmer says that after trying various prescriptions for removing warts from horses, he has been at length entirely successful by dosing the animal with chopped cedar boughs given in his feed, and washing the warts in a strong decoction of cedar.

Every farmer should have a compost heap. Collect every kind of fertilizer, and to prevent any from liberating the gasses, keep the whole covered with earth or muck.

Men often make unlucky investments, but hardly anything else is so certain to pay in the long run as judicious Tree-Planting.

One of the aims in farming should be to produce as far as posible, everything you consume, to buy nothing you can raise yourself.

In sowing corn for soiling it will be well not to rely on one sowing. Three or four sowings at intervals of two weeks would be better.

Thorough drainage, deep plowing, a liberal use of manure, and good cultivation, cannot fail to produce remunerative, bountiful harvests.

The United States produced twenty-five millions worth of cheese and a hundred millions of butter last year.

Mixing hen feed with a strong suds of common soft soap is recommended both as a preventive and cure of gapes.

Hilling potatoes will give from ten to twenty more bushels per acre than any flat culture, however nice.

Dull days may be spent in practicing dentistry on your rakes and harrows.

A little soot from the chimney will suit the early cucumbers and nonsuit the bugs.

Dry oak sawdust is the best material for packing Winter apples.

The shortening of a tap root is of more injury to a tree than is the shortening of the finger nails to a man. The matter was settled by Scheiber and others over a hundred years ago.

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We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

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BEST WEEKLY IN ITS SPHERE;

and for evidence that it is such see the paper, compare it with any other, and decide. Its editors and contributors are neither amateur nor machine writers, nor fancy farmers or literateurs, but experienced journalists and practical and scientifice men and women, who know what they are about and whereof they affirm on the various important subjects discussed. The staff includes a number of the most distinguished writers in the country on the branches which are their specialties, yet the Rural relies more upon the character of its matter than the names of celebrities who write by the yard.

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This department is under the supervison of Mr. Andrew S. Fuller, the well-known horticulturist, who will not only write on the subjects in question, but will also attend the meetings of the Farmers' and Fruit-Growers' Clubs, and daguerrotype their proceedings for our columns.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS to SUBSCRIBE

Last fall and this spring we sent out to our subscribers many thousands of choice and valuable plants as presents. There is scarcely a post office from Maine to California to which some one or more of these plants have not gone, and thousands of families will this summer have something growing in their gardens that they never had before. These plants will multiply so rapidly that whole neighborhoods will soon be supplied from those which we have disseminated.

Now, friends, when you are showing these choice plants to your neighbors, do not forget to tell where they came from, for we are preparing to supply you with other valuable fruits and flowers next fall, and hope the demand will be sufficient to exhaust all of the two hundred and fifty thousand now growing in Mr. Fuller's garden, at Ridgewood.

Among the gifts for farmers we have one hundred and thirty choice varieties of potatoes. Some of these sold as high as fifty dollars per tuber the past spring, others at two or three dollars a pound, and the Early Rose at forty dollars per barrel. We have also a large number of new sorts that have not as yet received names, although they promise to be very fine. It is too early in the season to decide which of them will be distributed or will prove worthy of cultivation, but our subscribers may rest assured that if there are any good or reall valuable varieties among the they will be informed of the fact, and an opportunity afforded them of obtaining them.

For the ladies we have now growing

30,000 VARIETIES OF LILIES AND GLADIOLUSES.

As it is our wish that there shall be no cessation in the reception of subscribers' names, we will make the following proposals to those who will send us their subscriptions before the 1st day of November next. The plants will be sent out in the order that the names are received, commencing as soon as the weather will permit next fall.

OUR PROPOSITION.

To every new subscriber or those who will renew their subscriptions for next year, at full rates, viz.: One dollar for the Weekly, or two dollars for the Semi-Weekly Sun, we will send any one of the following gifts, postage paid, to any part of the United States:

In ordering the gifts it will only be necessary to mention the number.

No. 1. Two Ellisdale Rrasberry.
No. 2. Two Clarke Raspberry.
No. 3. Two Philadelphia Raspberry.
No. 4. Two Brinkle's Orange Raspberry.
No. 5. Two Davison's Thornless Black Raspberry.
No. 6. Two Seneca Black Raspberry.
No. 7. Two Mammoth Cluster Raspberry.
No. 8. Two Monthly Black Raspberry.
No. 9. Two Summit Yellow Raspberry.
No. 10. One Sable Queen Blackberry.
No. 11. Two Early Wilson Blackberry.
No. 12. Two Kittatinny Blackberry.
No. 13. Two Cherry Currants.
No. 14. Two White Grape Currants.
No. 15. Two Concord Grape Vines.
No. 16. Two Hartford Prolific Grape Vines.
No. 17. One Delaware Grape Vine.
No. 18. One Iona Grape Vine. [(White).
No. 19. One Japan Lily, Long-flowered
No. 20. One Japan Lily, Rubrum (red).
No. 21. One Japan Lily, Roseum (rose-colored).
No. 22. One Japan Lily, Album (white)
No. 23. One Lilium Candium (fragrant white)
No. 24. One choice, named variety of Gladioles.
No. 25. One package of Lilium Auratum seed the new gold-banded lily from Japan.

To the above list will be added a number of choice varieties of potatoes as ample time for sending out this fall.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

For 100 full-paying subscribers to the Weekly, or 50 for the Semi-Weekly, with $100 cash, we will send to the getter-up of the club a first-class $60 Singer's Sewing Machine.

By a special arrangement with Mr. S. G. Gordon, the agent of Geo. A. Prince & Co. in this city, we are enabled to offer a superb MELODEON, four octave, C to C, in rose-wood case, price $67, for 150 new subscribers at $1 a year, or a larger instrument, five octave, F to F, in rosewood case, worth $112, for 250 new subscribers with $250. These instruments are of the best quality, add whether for home use, or for use in churches or Sunday schools, are very desirable. By a little effort the young folks a family or school might, in the course of a week or two of canvassing in their town or county, win one of these premiums. Remember, for these clubs we will send not only the instrument to the getter-up, but the plants to each subscriber.

SAMPLE COPIES.

We send sample copies of all the editions of The SUN, post paid, free on application. Those receiving them will oblige us by showing them to their friends. Persons desiring to compete for any of the above premiums will be furnished with a full supply on the same terms. We aim to make the best as well as the cheapest paper published, and wherever it goes it is received with favor, as many thousands of readers remitting subscriptions cheerfully testify.

DISCOUNTS TO CLUBS WITHOUT PREMIUMS.

Twenty copies of The Weekly Sun will be mailed to one address for $17; and fifty copies for $37,50, invariably in advance.

The Semi-Weekly Sun is of the same size and general character as The Weekly, but has space for a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishes the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only. Its subscription is only $2 a year, the ordinary price of a New York Weekly. Clubs of ten subscribers to one address, without premiums, receive The Semi-Weekly Sun on payment of $18. Twenty copies will be sent to one address for $35; and fifty copies for $80, always in advance.

HOW TO SEND YOUR MONEY.

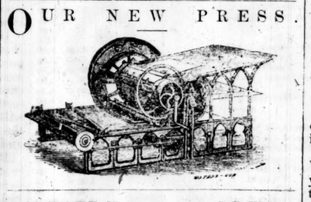
Our friends, in sending in their subscriptions, will do well to remit in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money, and thus save a good deal of trouble and possible loss.

TO POSTMASTERS.

Postmasters and others getting up clubs of ten, of either edition, will receive an extra copy for their kindness.

All business communications should be addressed to I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher.
Sun office,
Corner of Nassau and Frankfort sts.,
New York.

OUR NEW PRESS.



C. W. GRANDY, JR. S. E. HINES.

GRANDY & HINES,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND GENERAL COLLECTORS,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Office formerly occupied by Hon. C. C. Pool, July 1, 1869-1y.

DISMAL SWAMP STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Daily Line between ELIZABETH CITY, N.C., and Norfolk, Va., via Dismal Swamp Canal,

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The new and swift Steamers "ELIZABETH CITY," Capt. W. A. HARNEY, and "GEORGE WASHINGTON," Capt. S. N. SLEIGHT, with excellent accommodations for passengers and freight, will leave Elizabeth City daily, at 5 A. M., for Norfolk (Sundays excepted), touching all intermediate landings. Returning, leave Norfolk after the arrival of the Baltimore boats.

For freight or passage, apply to Jno. H. Kenyon, Agent, Eliz. City, or W. A. Duke, Agent, Wills' Wharf, Norfolk, Va.

C. C. ALLEN,
July 1, 1869—tf. Gen'l Agent.

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PUBLISHERS,
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Have commenced the publication of

APPLETONS' JOURNAL,

A Weekly Paper, devoted to Literature, Science, and Art.

In the first number is begun the new Story by the great French writer, Victor Hugo, entitled,

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For which the French Publishers paid the distinguished Author 300,000 Francs.

This novel has been in the author's workshop for twenty years, the idea of it having arisen in his mind contemporaneously with that of "Les Miserables." M. Hugo here tries his powers in a new field, that of English history and English character, of which he has been a student and observer during his Guernsey exile.

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Appletons' Journal will be devoted to popular current Literature, an organ of advanced opinion with respect to all the great interests of society, of popular Science in its best sense, and of Art.

The department of Literature will embrace Fiction, in the form of both serial novels and short stories; Essays upon literary and social topics; Sketches of travel and adventure; Discussions upon art, books, and kindred themes; Papers upon all the various subjects that pertain to the pursuits and recreations of the people, wheather of town or country; and Poems by our formost poets.

A distinctive feature will be a fuller treatment of Science than is prevalent in popular journals. In this branch the publishers have secured the services of the ablest and most authoritative thinkers, men who combine large and accurate knowledge with the power of clear and impressive statement.

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Whether we consider its claims as based upon the elegance and superiority of the paper, its typographical appearance, the taste and judgment displayed in the engravings, or the literary contributions contained in its pages, we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be superior in each and every particular to any other similar publication here or abroad.—*Philad'a Legal Intelligencer.*

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1869.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

NOTICE!—HAVING QUALIFIED as PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of Pasquotank County, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.

A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869—tf.

AGENCY OF THE
LAND AND LUMBER COMPANY OF
NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO NORTHERN CAPITALISTS TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE IN EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA.

The Land and Lumber Company of North Carolina, incorporated by the Legislature of the State, with liberal powers, embracing manufacturing, buying and selling real estate and such other business as may be comprised in a general plan of settling up and improving Southern lands, promoting immigration, and the extension of agriculture, with the erection of manufactories in the Southern States, now offer their company as an agency for the above objects, and particularly call the attention of immigrants and capitalists to the great advantages of Eastern North Carolina, where the company have a large number of improved farms and tracts of land suitable for colonies of immigrants, embracing thirty thousand acres of unimproved land, heavily timbered, and of unsurpassed fertility, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers; also a great variety of large and small farms, houses, lots, &c., a few of which are embraced in the subjoined list. Many of these farms need no clearing; they have good fences, dwelling-houses and necessary out-buildings, for immediate occupancy. Settlers or emigrants that go West have to clear first all their lands, fence and build houses before they can realize, which needs much capital and labor—whereas, here you want but little capital and can make money at once. No part of the United States offers greater inducements to farmers, laborers, colonists, and speculators, than the beautiful and fertile lands of Eastern North Carolina. These lands were dependent heretofore on slave labor for cultivation. The owners having lost all by the war, and now only able to cultivate to a limited extent, offer every encouragement and inducement to Northern and European immigration. The lands have all the advantages of

The North Carolinian.

VOLUME I. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1869. 9.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

By PALEMON JOHN.

Office on North-east corner of Main and Road Sts.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1w.	2w.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1yr.
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3 inches	2 50	4 00	6 00	8 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
¼ col.	5 00	7 00	9 00	11 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
½ col.	8 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
1 col.	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

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SPECIAL Notices 50 per cent. in addition to regular rates.

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ELIZABETH CITY DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. COBB, attorney and counsellor at law, Road street, south of Main.

CHASO. C. HINS, attorney and counsellor at law, Road street, south of Main.

W. M. LARING, Jr., attorney at law, Road street, south of Main.

JAMES L. BALL, attorney and counsellor at law, Road street, east side Road street, south of Court House square.

DR. W. G. POOL, physician and surgeon, Main street, residence, south Main st.

DR. L. K. SAUNDERS, physician and surgeon, Main street, opposite Baptist Church.

DR. JOSIAH COMMANDER, office Road street, at Leather Hills, residence, Elizabeth City.

DR. R. K. SPELD, physician, office over Brown & Perry's store, corner Road and Main, residence, Main st.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, physician, office Road street, formerly old Post Office.

MILLINERY.

MRS. SARAH LAPOYTEAUX, millinery, southwest corner Road and Main sts.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

THOMAS MARSH, watches, clocks, &c., &c., Road st., east side near Main.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

JNO. Q. ETHERIDGE, drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, &c., northeast corner Road and Fearing sts.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

L. A. COHN, dry goods, clothing, millinery goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., Road st., east side.

LAND AND LUMBER CO. OF N. C., dealers in real estate, lumber, shingles and general merchandize, Water street, south of Main.

KENYON & VAUGHAN, dry goods, &c., Road street, one door south of Church.

GREEN & FEARING, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, &c., corner Road and Herrington sts.

C. WESSEL, ladies' dress goods, clothing, hats, boots and shoes, corner Main and Water sts.

C. ALLEN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, shoes, hats, &c., corner Road and Lawrence sts.

C. GREEN, hardware and general assortment of goods northeast corner Road and Church sts.

C. CHERRY, dealer in dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., Road st., west side, near Main.

D. B. BRADFORD, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 55 Road street.

W. M. STEGER, baker, confectionery, groceries, &c., Road st., opposite col. Martin's office.

JNO. W. T. SMITH, general grocery, Road street, north of Shiloh church.

W. COVERY, ast, liquor dealer and grocer, Water st., opposite Market House.

PHOTOGRAPHER.

A. E. HARRELL, photographs, Road street, over Dr. Batts's old stand.

HOTELS.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, Jno. G. Russell, proprietor, Roasting and lodging. Main st., west of Road.

PENDLETON HOTEL, T. D. Pendleton, prop'r, Water st., Mrs. Clark's Agricultural Warehouse.

LIVERY STABLES.

A. L. JONES, livery stables, old Court House street.

C. E. BROTHERS, Livery Stables, Road st., south of Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. CULPEPPER, Collector and Commissioner, Road street, north of Court House.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST CO'S BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the office of the "North Carolinian."

C. C. ALLEN, general agent Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Co., office at Company's Wharf.

GEO. M. SCOTT, life, fire and marine insurance agent, southeast corner Main and Elliott sts.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, practical house painter, Road st., near Main.

GEO. W. BELL, gun and lock smith, Road Street, two doors south of Main.

W. H. CLARK, Agricultural Depot, dealer in agricultural implements, Water st.

A. B. PERSSE, boot and shoe maker, Road street near Pond Bridge.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter election on the first Monday of January—Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month. Mayor—George W. Cobb. Commissioners—H. B. Coleman, Allen Dozier, Jos. Saunder, J. B. Robinson, Jesse R. Brown. Treasurer—Chas. Griffin. Attorney—C. W. Grandy, Jr. Clerk—M. B. Culpepper. Collector—J. H. Mislick. Constable—J. H. Mislick. Auctioneer—A. L. Jones.

Post Office—W. A. Price, Postmaster.

Church Directory—First M. Church, Rev W. F. Wright, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m.—Christ Church, Episcopal, Rev. J. W. Murphy, Rector—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and 4 p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock, a. m. and 3 p. m.—Baptist Church, Rev. R. R. Overby, Pastor—Sunday services at half-past 10 o'clock, p. m. and on the fourth Sunday of each month, at 8 o'clock, p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.; Prayer Meeting on Sunday morning, except fourth Sundays, after school.—Zion A. M. E. Church, Rev. W. H. Pitts, Pastor—Sunday services at 11 o'clock, a. m. and at 3 and 8 p. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.—Lodges—Samaritan, No. 1, K. of J.—Meet every Tuesday evening. T. A. Commander, W. C.—Achoree, No. 11, I. O. of G. U.—Meets every Friday evening—Brothers and Sisters of Love and Charity.—Meets alternate Tuesday nights.——Grand United Order of O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Member of Congress—C. L. Cobb, Elizabeth City; Collector of Internal Revenue, Wm Barrow, Jackson; Assessor of Internal Revenue, R. Pierce, Elizabeth City.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Sheriff, S. T. Carrow; Clerk Superior Court, G. L. Winfield; Treasurer, J. F. Randolph; Coroner, J. R. Cherry; Register of Deeds, Richard Grainger; Surveyor, Ross T. Shields; Commissioners, Sam'l Windley, T. H. Blount, Henry Hodges, Josephus Pool, Samuel Waters.—Senator, J. H. Rodgers; Representative, Hiram R. Stilley.

SUPERIOR COURTS—Sixth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Washington.

BERTIE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Lewis Board; Clerk Superior Court, W. P. Cowley; Treasurer, A. R. Thompson; Coroner, J. G. Mitchell; Register of Deeds, E. J. Simmons; Surveyor, J. J. Rhodes; Commissioners, W. J. Cherry, Wm. P. Mitchell, P. W. Bell, Reuel F. King, Augustus Robbins.—Senator, J. W. Beasley, Cederaine; Representative, P. D. Robbins.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in March and October. County seat, Windsor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Abner Aydlett; Clerk Superior Court, P. G. Morrisett; Treasurer, Jos. C. Fercher; Coroner, Jos. Saunderlin; Register of Deeds, T. B. Boushall; Surveyor, Commissioners, M. R. Gregory, R. H. Berry, Jas. Ferebee, Sam'l F. Pearce, one vacancy.—Representative, Wilson Ferebee.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Camden C. H.

CHOWAN COUNTY.

Sheriff, Myles C. Brinkley; Clerk Superior Court, W. R. Skinner; Treasurer, James A. Woodard; Coroner, Myles Goodwin; Register of Deeds, Jas. O. Cheshire; Commissioners, D. V. Etheridge, H. H. Hobbs, R. G. Mitchell, Chas. Blair, P. K. Jones.—Representative, W. A. Mopre.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sixth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Edenton.

CURRITUCK COUNTY.

Sheriff, T. F. Baxter; Clerk Superior Court, J. B. Lee; Treasurer, Wm Snowden; Coroner, J. A. Mathias; Register of Deeds, Wiley Mathias; Surveyor, M. S. Ferebee; Commissioners, H. E. Baxter, C. B. Cason, T. Sanderlin, J. M. Woodhouse, J. B. Etheridge.—Representative, J. C. Humphries.

SUPERIOR COURT—14th Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Currituck C. H.

GATES COUNTY.

Sheriff, B. F. Willey; Clerk Superior Court, R. B. Gregory; Treasurer, Lassiter Riddick; Coroner, H. Hofler; Register of Deeds, John R. Walton; Surveyor, A. Smith; Commissioners, S. J. Dewther, David Parker, Mills H. Eure, J. A. Morgan, A. G. Boundtree.—Representative, Jno Gatling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Gatesville.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno A. Reid; Clerk Superior Court, John T. Gregory; Treasurer, E. T. Clarke; Coroner, R. B. Powers; Register of Deeds, John S. Brown; Surveyor, A. L. Pierce; Commissioners, R. A. Lavender, Charles H. Webb, Robert I. Savard, Andrew Jackson, Thos. Savage.—Senator, H. Eppes; Representatives, J. H. Bradford, W. T. J. Hayes, Ivy Hodgins.

SUPERIOR COURT—Twelfth Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Halifax.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

Sheriff, James Kidl; Clerk Superior Court, Starkey S. Harrell; Treasurer, Jordan H. Horton; Coroner, Osborn A. Gilliam; Register of Deeds, James M. Trader; Surveyor, Zephaniah Vann, jr.; Commissioners, R. S. Parker, S. J. Holloman, W. F. Wilkerson, Wm. Reid, John W. Harrell.—Senator, J. W. Beasley, Cederaine (Bertie); Representative, Thomas Snipes.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in March and October. County seat, Winton.

HYDE COUNTY.

Sheriff, Israel B. Watson; Clerk Superior Court, Samuel R. Sadler, Treasurer, John M. Mann; Coroner, John Bateman; Register of Deeds, Thomas M. Jones; Surveyor, G. W. Swindell; Commissioners, Wm. S. Carter, James C. McCleod, John J. Boyd, Isaac Gibbs, Jr., Jesse R. Fulcher.—Senator, J. B. Respass; Representative, Benjamin (Beaufort) Respass.

SUPERIOR COURT—Fourth Monday after the third Monday in September and February. County seat, Swan Quarter.

MARTIN COUNTY.

Sheriff, R. B. Salsbury; Clerk Superior Court, Joseph M. Peele; Treasurer, John W. Watts; Coroner, Merrick Bagley; Register of Deeds, A. T. Rhodes; Surveyor, Thos. Moore; Commissioners, H. D. Moffitt, Jr., Jas. W. Hassell, Jas. Martin, Jr., Wm. Williams, Jr., Jas. Williams.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, Jno. Clark; Clerk Superior Court, N. B. Cleaton; Treasurer, Cleaton; Coroner, William A. Boone; Register of Deeds, Edmund J. Peebles; Surveyor, A. W. Newsom; Commissioners, Edmund J. Peebles, Jas. W. Newsom, Jno. Parker, J. T. Reynolds.—Senator, Jno. Conner; Representative, Jno. Parker.—Court to sit on Monday after the second Monday in August and February. County seat, Jackson.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Wilford F. Pool; Treasurer, W. F. Wood; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, W. F. Wood; Surveyor, W. H. Woodley; Commissioners, Geo. D. Pool, C. Hollowell, C. W. Ely, W. A. Pool, E. F. Sawyer.—Representative, Elizabeth City.

SUPERIOR COURT—Second Monday after the first Monday in March and September. County seat, Elizabeth City.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Sheriff, Henry White; Clerk Superior Court, Edward C. Winslow; Treasurer, Jos. Winslow; Coroner, ——; Register of Deeds, C. W. Speight; Surveyor, T. Winslow; Commissioners, R. R. Parker, Timothy Morgan, Elijah Peele, Alfred Newby, Miles Overman.—Representative, Sophia White.

SUPERIOR COURT—Eighth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Hertford.

TYRRELL COUNTY.

Sheriff, Patrick J. Sawyer; Clerk Superior Court, Eli Spruill; Treasurer, Daniel R. Lee; Coroner, Samuel Norman; Register of Deeds, Wm. Spruill; Surveyor, Wm. G. Selson; Commissioners, Richard F. Sykes, James Brickhouse, Chas. McClees, Edward Mann.—Senator, E. G. Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J. J. Harris.

SUPERIOR COURT—First Monday in September and February. County seat, Columbia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Sheriff, J. M. Pat man; Clerk Superior Court, J. A. Nelson; Treasurer, Lott Jackson, jr.; Coroner, Theophilus Neal; Register of Deeds, Augustus Harrell; Surveyor, H. F. Phelps; Commissioners, R. S. Cooke, J. B. Chesson, jun., M. Jackson, A. M. Phelps, G. W. Jones.—Senator, E. G. Martindale, Jamesville (Martin); Representative, J. J. Harris.

SUPERIOR COURT—Third Monday in September and February. County seat, Plymouth.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The counties of Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pertford and Washington.—W. T. Etheridge, Roanoke Island; J. A. White, Belvidere.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, of Wake, Governor. Inaugurated 9th day of July, 1868. Elected for four years from 1st January, 1868.

W. R. Richardson, Private Secretary to the Governor.

C. W. Horner, Clerk Executive Department.

Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, Lieut.-nant Governor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869. Speaker of the Senate.

Henry J. Menninger, of Craven, Secretary of State; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

Hendersons Adams, of Davidson, Auditor; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

S. S. Ashley, of New Hanover, Superintendent of Public Instruction; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

C. L. Harris, of Rutherford, Superintendent of Public Works; elected for four years from 1st January, 1869.

Abiel W. Fisher, of Bladen, Adjutant General; appointed by the Governor.

W. C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.

H. D. Turner, State Librarian; appointed by Supreme Court and Governor.

Chas. M. Farris, of Wake, Keeper of the Capitol; appointed by Governor and Council of State.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Henry J. Menninger, Secretary of State; Henderson Adams, Auditor; David A. Jenkins, Treasurer; S. S. Ashley, Chas. L. Harris, ex-officio.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Works, Solicitor and Attorney General of the State, Board of Education.

The Governor, President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of the Board.

The Board of Education elect the Trustees of the University, one from each County in the State; term four years.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly commences its annual session on the third Monday in November in each year, and is composed of fifty Senators, elected for two years, and one hundred and twenty Representatives, elected for one year.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior and twelve Judges, Circuit and District Courts, George W. Brooks, Judge 1st District; Richard C. Puryear, Judge 2d District; Anderson Mitchell, Judge 3d District; Thomas Settle, Judge 4th District; Albion W. Tourgee, Judge 5th District; Robert P. Dick, Judge 6th District; Wm. M. Shipp, Judge 7th District; Alfred Moore Waddell, Judge 8th District; Augustus S. Seymour, Judge 9th District; Joseph B. Mott, Judge 10th District; Thomas Ruffin, Judge 11th District; Albion W. Tourgee, Judge 12th District; John M. Clodd, Judge 13th District; Thomas J. Boykin, Judge 14th District; Anderson Mitchell, Judge 15th District; James L. Henry, Judge 16th District; Richard H. Battle, Judge 17th District.

Solicitors—Elected for the term of four years, as follows: First District, Wm. Person; Second District, Jno. Pool; Third District, Jno. Manning; Fourth District, Jno. M. Morehead; Fifth District, Wm. H. Bailey; Sixth District, Wm. P. Bynum; Seventh District, Wm. H. Howell; Eighth District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Douglas.

Clerks—Elected for the term of six years, as follows: First District, Wm. Person; Second District, Jno. Pool; Third District, Jno. Manning; Fourth District, Jno. M. Morehead; Fifth District, Wm. H. Bailey; Sixth District, Wm. P. Bynum; Seventh District, Wm. H. Howell; Eighth District, Virgil S. Lusk; 12th District, R. M. Douglas.

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

Poetry.

Contentment.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

Little I ask; my wants are few;
I only wish a hut of stone
(A very *plain* brown stone will do)
That I may call my own:
And close at hand is such a one,
In yonder street that fronts the sun.

Plain food is quite enough for me;
Three courses are as good as ten;
If Nature can subsist on three,
Thank Heaven for three. Amen!
I always thought cold victuals nice.
My *choice* would be vanilla ice.

I care not much for gold or land;
Give me a mortgage here and there,
Some good bank stock, some notes of hand,
Or trifling railroad share.
I only ask that Fortune send
A *little* more than I shall spend.

Honors are silly toys I know,
And titles are but empty names;
I would, *perhaps*, be Plenipo—
But only near St. James;
I'm very sure I should not care
To fill our Gubernator's chair.

Jewels are baubles, 'tis a sin
To care for such unfruitful things;
One good sized diamond in a pin,
Some *not so large*, in rings,
A ruby, and a pearl, or so,
Will do for me; I laugh at show.

My dame should dress in cheap attire,
(Good, heavy silks are never dear;)
I own perhaps I *might* desire
Some shawls of true cashmere,
Some narrowy crapes of China silk,
Like wrinkled skins on scalded milk.

Wealth's wasteful tricks I will not learn,
Nor ape the glittering upstart fool;
Shall not carved tables serve my turn,
But *all* must be of buhl?
Give grasping pomp its double care,
I ask but *one* recumbent chair.

Thus humble let me live and die,
Nor long for Midas' golden touch;
If Heaven more generous gifts deny,
I shall not miss them *much*;
Too grateful for the blessings lent
Of simple tastes and mind content.

The Parable of the Ten Talents.

The following instructive legend, including within its meaning the beautiful golden thread of thought conveyed in the parable of the ten talents, is at the present time current in Oriental lands. It is supposed to be of very ancient origin:

There went a man from home; and to his neighbors twain
He gave, to keep for him, two sacks of golden grain.
Deep in his cellar one the precious charge concealed,
And forth the other went and strewed it in his field.
The man returns at last—asks of the first his sack:
"Here, take it; 'tis the same; thou hast it safely back."
Unharmed it shows without; but when he would explore
His sack's recesses, corn there he finds no more
One half of what was there proves rotten and decayed,
Upon the other half have worm and mildew played.
The putrid heap to him in ire he doth return.
Then he the other asks, 'Where is my sack o' corn?"
Who answered, "Come with me and see how it has sped"—
And took and showed him fields with waving harvests spread.
Then cheerfully the man laughed out and cried,
"This one
Had insight to make up for the other that had none;
The *letter* he observed, but thou the *precept's sense*
And thus to thee and me shall profit grow from hence;
In harvest thou shalt fill two sacks of corn for me,
The residue of right remains for thee."

Selected Story.

Three Brave Men.

Pretty Barbara Ferros would not marry. Her mother was in consternation, "Why are you so stubborn, Barbara?" she asked, "You have plenty of lovers."

"But they don't suit me," said Barbara, coolly tying her curls before the mirror.

"Why not?"

"I want, when I marry, a man who is brave—equal to 'any emergency. If I give up my liberty I want to be taken care of."

"Silly child! What is the matter with big Barney, the blacksmith?"

"He is big, but I never learned that he was brave."

"And you never heard that he was not. What is the matter with Earnest, the gunsmith?"

"He's as placid as goat's milk."

"Thats no sign he is a coward. There is little Fritz, the tanner, he is quarrelsome enough for you, surely."

"He is no bigger than a bantam cock. It is little he could do if the house was set upon by robbers."

"It is not always strength that wins a fight, girl. It takes brain as well as brawn. Come now, Barbara, give these fellows a fair trial."

Barbara turned her face before the mirror, letting down one raven tress and looping up another. "I will, mother," said she at last.

That evening Earnest, the gunsmith, knocked early at the door. "You sent for me, Barbara," he said, going to the girl, who stood upon the hearth, coquettishly warming one pretty foot and then the other.

"Yes, Earnest," she replied, "I've been thinking of what you said the other night, when you were here."

"Well, Barbara?"

Earnest spoke quietly, but his dark blue eyes flashed, and he looked at her intently.

"I want to test you."

"How."

"I want to see if you dare do a very disagreeable thing."

"What is it?"

"There is an old coffin up stairs. It smells of mould. They say, Reemond, the murderer, was buried in it; but the devil came for his body and left the coffin empty at the end of a week, and it was finally taken from the tomb. It is up stairs in the room my grandfather died in, and they say grandsire does not rest easy in his grave for some reason, though that I know nothing about. Dare you make that your bed to night?"

Earnest laughed. "Is that all? I will do that and sleep soundly. Why, pretty one, did you think I had weak nerves?"

"Your nerves will have good proof if you undertake it. Remember, no one sleeps in that part of the house."

"I shall sleep the sounder."

"Good night, then. I will send a lad to show you the chamber. If you stay there all night," said the imperious Miss Barbara, "I will marry you."

"You vow it."

"I vow it."

Earnest turned straightway and followed the lad in waiting through the dim rooms and passages, up echoing stairs, along narrow damp ways, where rats scuttled before them, to a low chamber. The boy looked pale and scared and evidently wanted to hurry away, but Earnest made him wait until he took a survey of the room by the aid of his lamp. It was very large and full of recesses, with high windows in them, which were barred across. He remembered that old grandsire Ferros had been insane for several years before his death, so that this precaution had been necessary for the safety of himself and others. In the centre of the room stood a coffin; beside it was placed a chair. The room was otherwise quite empty.

Earnest stretched himself in the coffin. "Be kind enough to tell Miss Barbara that it's a good fit," said he. The boy went out and shut the door, leaving the gunsmith alone in the dark. Meanwhile Barbara was talking with the blacksmith in the keeping-room. "Barney," said she, pulling her hands away from his grasp, when he would have kissed her, "I've a test to put to you before I give you any answer. There is a corpse lying in the chamber, where my grandsire died, in the untenanted wing of the house. If you dare to sit with it there all night, and let nothing drive you away from your post, you will not ask me to marry you in vain."

"You give me a light and a bottle of wine and a book to read?"

"Nothing."

"Are these all the conditions you can offer me, Barbara?"

"All. And if you get frightened, you need never look me in the face again."

"I'll take them, then."

So Barney was conducted to his post by the lad, who had been instructed in the secret, and whose voluntary stare at Earnest's placid face as it lay in the coffin was interpreted by Barney to be the natural awe of a corpse. He took his seat and the boy left him alone with the darkness and the rats and the coffin.

Soon after, young Fritz, the tanner, arrived, flattered and hopeful from the fact that Barbara had sent for him.

"Have you changed your mind, Barbara," he asked.

"No; and I shall not until I know that you can do a really brave thing."

"What shall it be? I swear to satisfy you, Barbara."

"I have a proposal to make you. My plan requires skill as well as courage."

"Tell me,"

"Well, in this house is a man watching by a corpse. He has sworn not to leave his post until morning. If you can make him do it, I shall be satisfied that you are as smart and as brave as I require a husband to be."

"Why, nothing is so easy!" exclaimed Fritz. "I can scare him away. Furnish me with a sheet, show me the room and go to your rest, Barbara. You will find me at the post in the morning."

Barbara did as he required, and saw the tanner step blithely away to his task. It was then nearly twelve o'clock, and she sought her own chamber.

Barney had been sitting at his vigil, and so far all had been well. The night seemed very long, for he had no means of counting the time. At times a thrill went through him, for it seemed to him as if he could hear low, suppressed breathing not far away; but he persuaded himself that it was the wind blowing through the crevices of the house. Still it was very lonely and not at all cheerful.

The face in the coffin gleamed whiter through the darkness. The rats squeaked as if famine was amongst them and they smelled flesh. The thought made him shudder. He got up and walked about, but something made a slight noise, as if somebody was behind him, and he put his chair with the back against the wall and sat down again.

He had been hard at work all day, and, in spite of everything, he grew sleepy. Finally he nodded and snored.

Suddenly it seemed as if somebody had touched him. He awoke with a start but saw nobody near, though in the centre of the room stood a white figure. "Curse you, get out of this!" he exclaimed in a fright, using the very first words that came to his tongue. The figure held up its right arm and slowly approached him. He started to his feet. The specture came nearer, pressing him into a corner. "The devil take you!" cried Barney in his great extremity.

Involuntarily he stepped back. Still the figure advanced, coming nearer and, nearer and extending both arms. The hair started upon Barney's head; he grew desperate, and as the gleaming arms would have touched him he fell upon the ghost like a whirlwind, tearing off the sheet, thumping and pounding, beating and kicking, more and more outraged at the resistance he met, which told him the truth.

As the reader knows he was big and Fritz was little, and while pummeling the little tanner unmercifully, and Fritz was trying to lunge at Barney's stomach, to take the wind out of him, both plunging and kicking like horses, they were petrified by hearing a voice cry.

"Take one of your size, big Barney!"

Looking around, they saw the corpse siting up in his coffin. This was too much, they released each other and sprang for the door. They never knew how they got out; but they ran home in haste, panting like stags.

It was Barbara herself who came and opened the door upon Earnest the next morning.

"It's early; one more little nap," said he turning over in his coffin.

So she married him, and though she sent Fritz and Barney invitations to the wedding, they did not appear. If they discovered the trick, they kept the knowledge to themselves, and never willingly faced Barbara's laughing eyes again.

Our home! What images are brought before us by that one word! The meeting of cordial smiles, and the gathering round the evening hearth, and the interchange of thoughts in kindly words, and the glance of eyes to which hearts lie open as the day—there is the true city of refuge! Where are we to turn when it is shut out from us or changed? Who ever thought his home could be changed? And yet those calm, deep and still delights, over which the world seems to have no breath of power, they too, are like the beautiful summer clouds, tranquil as if fixed to sleep forever in the pure azure of the skies, yet all, all the while melting from us, though imperceptibly passing away.

Miscellaneous.

Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln is sometimes claimed as an example of a ready-made ruler. But no case could well be less in point; for, besides that he was a man of such fairminded-edness as is always the raw material of wisdom, he had in his profession a training precisely the opposite of that to which a partisan is subjected. His experience as a lawyer compelled him not only to see that there is a principle underlying every phenomonon in human affairs, but that there are always two sides to every question, both of which must be fully understood in order to understand either, and that it is of greater advantage to an advocate to appreciate the strength than the weakness of his antagonist's position. Nothing is more remarkable than the unerring tact with which, in his debate with Mr. Douglas, he went straight to the reason of the question; nor have we ever had a more striking lesson in political tactics than the fact, that, opposed to a man exceptionally adroit in using popular prejudice and bigotry to his purpose, exceptionally unscrupulous in appealing to those baser motives that turn a meeting of citizens into a mob of barbarians, he should yet have won his case before a jury of the people.

Mr. Lincoln was as far as possible from an impromptu politician. His wisdom is made up of a knowledge of things as well as of men; his sagacity resulted from a clear perception and honest acknowledgment of difficulties, which enabled him to see that the only durable triumph of political opinion is based, not on any abstract right, but upon so much of justice, the highest attainable at any given moment in human affairs, as may be had in the balance of mutual concession. Doubtless he had an ideal, but it was the ideal of a practical statesman—to aim at the best, and to take the next best if he is lucky enough to get even that. His slow, but singularly masculine intelligence taught him that precedent is only another name for embodied experince, and that it counts for even more in the guidance of communities of men than in that of the individual life. He was not a man who held it good public economy to pull down on the mere chance of rebuilding better. Mr. Lincoln's faith in God was qualified by a very well founded distrust of the wisdom of man. Perhaps it was the want of self-confidence that more than any thing else won him the unlimited confidence of the people, for they felt that there would be no need of retreat from any position he had deliberately taken. The cautious, but steady advance of his policy during the war was like that of a Roman army. He left behind him a firm road on which public confidence could follow; he took America with him where he went; what he gained he occupied, and his advanced posts became colonies. The very homeliness of his genius was its distinction. His kingship was conspicuous by its workday homespun. Never was ruler so absolute as he, nor so little conscious of it, for he was the incarnate common sense of the people. With all that tenderness of nature whose sweet sadness touched whoever saw him with something of its own pathos, there was no trace of sentimentalism in his speech or action. He seems to have had but one rule of conduct, always that of practical and successful politics, to let him be guided by events when they were sure to bring him out where he wished to go, though by what seemed to unpractical minds, which let go the possible to grasp at the desirable, a longer road.—*Prof. Lowell.*

A Word to Boys.

Come, boys, and listen a few moments to your uncle. You have now arrived at an age when you must begin to think about doing something for yourselves. The first piece of advice I have for you is, to do everything well which you undertake. There is but little danger of your being too particular in this respect. A boy who is careful to draw a straight line on his slate, will be very likely to make a straight line through life. There is no position in life in which you will not be called upon to act as exact as possible. Step into the jeweler's shop, and see how careful the workman must be in finishing up the article he holds in his hands. Visit the ship-yard, and the man with the broad-ax must learn to hew on a line, or be dismissed. You think of being a clerk. Well, remember that a mistake there is a little less than a crime. I never saw a man who was very particular about his affairs that was not successful. How exact is a military officer in the command of a body of men. A clumsy sailor will never rise to the command of a ship.

But there is one great danger which besets many young men at the present day. If it is the disposition to avoid all solid improvement, and take up with subjects that require no thought, and which serve as mere warfare with godliness, our portion will be that of the ungodly. As the tree falleth so shall it lie. We shall reap what we have sown.

"Let my example warn you of the fatal error into which you have fallen," said the gay Sir Francis Delaval, near the end of his life. "Pursue what is useful! pursue what is useful!" Reader, if you would not make your life a curse, present and eternal, "pursue what is useful."

Ages of Tame Birds.

The length of a bird's life very much depends on the care which is taken of it. There are some parrots which have lived more than half a century; and nightingales, chaffinches, and goldfinches, have been known to live more than twenty-four years in a cage. The age of house birds is so much the more interesting, as it is only by observing it that we can know with any degree of certainty the length of bird's lives in general. Thus, house birds are of importance to the naturalist; as giving him information which he could not otherwise acquire. It is worthy of remark, that the quick growth of birds does not prevent their living much longer than quadrupeds. The length of life with these is estimated to be six or seven times longer than the time which they take to grow; while birds live fifteen, twenty, and even thirty times longer. This length of life is sometimes attributed to the substance of which the bones are composed being much more loose and light, and consequently remaining porous longer than those of quadrupeds. Some swans have lived three hundred years.—*Bechstein on Cage-birds.*

If a shoemaker, in approaching his end waxes cold, and gives up his awl, What will become of his sole if he cannot breathe his last?

The Hon. Horace Greeley at Home.

Every Saturday, the philosopher of the *Tribune*, turning his back on the trials of journalism and the turmoil of the great metropolis, hies him to the sylvan shades of Chappaqua. There, in his rural home he seeks—what he seems never likely to get—repose. Mr. Greeley, as a matter of habit shambled into a Fourth avenue car on Friday afternoon and rode to Twenty-seventh street, on several occasions soliloquizing profanely at the cursed cars. Soon thereafter he was speedily on his way to the wide-spreading beech trees of his domain. On the road it occurred to him that he had forgotten something. He tried to think what it was, but did not succeed until nearing White Plains. The sound phrenotyped what he wanted to his mind. "Why, of course," he exclaimed, beaming all over like a magnified Mr. Pickwick run to seed. "Of course, White Plains—Whitelaw. Why, it's Reid I want, of course."

And then Horace objurgated mildly in a manner that would have pained Mr. Beecher, had he been there to hear. At the first opportunity Horace telegraphed to Whitelaw to join him by the early morning train, and then he went home to spoil a few dollars' worth of vegetation, and Whitelaw saw Chappaqua by next day's earliest train. Lunch over, H. G. insisted upon showing Whitelaw the prize cabbages that Mark Twain calculated would yield an enormous profit when the market price of that succulant vegetable had reached forty dollars a head. H. G.'s smiles of complacent joy over these wonderful fruits of the earth were absolutely angelic. He coruscated all over with them, like a preternaturally developed cherub.

Then he showed Reid his pigs; but here sad to relate, the pleasure of the occasion was marred by a fell disaster. An excavation on one side of the pig pen, made for the purpose of trying some new patent system of drainage, had been made during the week without the knowledge of H. G., and he and Whitelaw, walking confidently on, absorbed in pleasing converse, suddenly stepped where there was no ground for the soles of their feet to alight on. The next moment they were floundering in a pond of savory slush that had oozed from the pens.

"My gracious!" exclaimed Whitelaw.

"Damn the damned pigs to——!" a place that can not be mentioned here, screeched Horace in his highest falsetto.

They were soon helped out, however, and hurried to the house to bathe and prepare for the rest of their bookish farming.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

A Murderer pursued by his Victim's Ghost.

The New York *Picayune* says: There are few cases of mania exhibiting such peculiar features as that of a Mr. Spencer, living on Louisa, street, in this city. Some years ago he engaged in a difficulty with a man named Hunt, whom he killed. They had been friends from their boyhood, and up to the day of the fatal affray had never felt for each other aught but friendship and kindness. It is said of them, too, that that they had shared many perils, and bonds of sympathy linked them by stronger ties than usually cements ordinary friends. But a trifling dispute occurred, and in a moment of intemperate passion the fatal thrust was given, and his old friend lay dead at his feet. His horror at the homicide threw him into a fever, of which he came near dying. For months he hovered on the verge of the grave, and when he at last recovered it was with the impression that the ghost of his friend, clad in grave clothes, was ever at his side. His mind, rational upon every other subject, clings to this delusion and no persuasion or reason can remove the impression or cure him of the mania. It goes with him to his business, which he conducts with the same sagacity and skill that he ever did. It sits in his family circle; is by his side in the street, and lies down with him when he goes to bed at night. He often converses with it, and imagines that he receives replies to his questionings. He says for years the ghost maintained toward him a stern aspect, refusing all conciliation, but of late years it has assumed toward him a more friendly demeanor. He believes it will go with him through life, as a penance for his crime. The law acquitted him, but this is the judgment of Heaven.

The Empire of Woman.

In the education of females, you plant the oak, round which the ivy twines and aspires; that is the example which irresistably attracts, yea, commands, in the great cause of virtue and religion. The women are susceptible of strangers and more lasting impressions than men, which will be observed by the almost invariable constancy and fidelity of their attachments

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

EQUAL RIGHTS FO

PALEMON JO

Elizabeth City,

For terms and adve
We cannot notice
cases we require th
publication, but as

We are b Our trip North the greeting we rec any friends in Pennsylv ying and the enconiums t ed upon the NORTH C re flattering. Many of th State during the coming th

We find, on our return, that our place in the tripod has been satisfactorily filled; that there is no flagging in the matter and interest of the paper, and our obliging and talented friend who has so successfully played editor for the week will accept our thanks for his valuable aid.

TO BE WATCHED.

There is an attempt being made to encourage Chinese emigration to the South. Is it not a flank movement of a certain class to depress the negro labor market, or to dragoon the freedmen into a more complete political submission to their old masters? Let them be watched.

BOTH SIDES VOTING FOR THE NEGRO.

If we are correctly informed the Virginia Senate has four colored members, all chosen by the Radicals. Of the fourteen colored members of the House, *three were elected by the Conservatives!* Henceforth in Virginia it ought to be respectable to advocate negro suffrage.

A LITTLE GOOD SENSE.

It takes a good deal of pounding to get any sense into some people, but it does seem that the long succession of defeats has chastened the Democracy of Iowa to a degree of good sense. They have actually held a State Convention and constituted a platform without mentioning the Fifteenth Amendment. They "resolved" against the Maine Liquor law, a high protective tariff, and so on, but laid the "plank" against the Amendment upon the table! Who says there is no efficacy in being hammered—no utility in being beaten?

FOOLISH LEADERS.

The aristocratic Democracy of Virginia took down the Fifteenth Amendment, negro and all, at one gulp! There were wry faces at first but as election day approached they seemed to *out-radical* the Radicals by pretending to enjoy the dose as a sweet morsel!

And here is a lesson for those fossil Democracts in the North who, in their coming elections, propose making an issue against the Fifteenth Amendment. How foolish to fight against the inevitable. The ninney who disemboweled the goose that laid the golden eggs, was a wise man when compared with the silly leaders of the Northern Democracy. To continue a war upon the negro will only insure them repeated defeats.

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

It has been many years since the crop prospects in the South were so encouraging at this season as now. Especially is this so in North Carolina. From all sections the most cheering accounts come pouring in. The wheat has been cut and gathered in for some time. It was harvested in good condition and the yield is pronounced a good one.

The oat crop is also a more that average one, and in those sections, especially in the Western part of the State, where Rye is raised it has done well. The corn is growing finely. The late and cold Spring retarded it at first, but the favorable weather since has made it all right. The indications are for a very heavy crop

The apple crop promises fair. Unfortunately our people have too much neglected this important fruit, but where there are trees they are doing well. So with the peach and grape crops. Where these have been properly cared for they promise a profitable yield.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT HOME MANUFACTORIES.

Ever since we have been old enough to think upon the subject we have been satisfied that the policy of sending the raw material away distant from the locality of its production to be manufactured, was a mistaken one. It adds the cost of unnecessary transportation to the price of the manufactured article.

This policy has been too long practiced by the South. Our people have been shipping cotton to New England to be worked up into cloths and then buying back the manufactured article at enormous advances. This is all wrong. *It don't pay.*

Awake to their interests, the West has been adopting a wiser course. In Illinois there are 130 Woolen Factories, with a capital of $4,000,000 and 3,500 operatives, and working up 4,000,000 pounds of wool a year. The wool is produced there, and they have found that it pays better to work it up at home than to send it off for manufacture. As with Illinois so with other North Western States.

Now if this is true of the wool of the West it must be equally so with the cotton of the South. Let the attention of our people be drawn to it. Let them realize that instead of sending their cotton and other products North to be manufactured and then buying them back at enormous prices, it will pay better to erect Factories and make what they want at home, and sell the ballance in the shape of fabrics and flour and worked up lumber instead of the raw material.

Kansas claims to be receiving 1,000 new settlers a day.

THE SUPREME COURT ON THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The Supreme Court has decided that ds authorized by the late Legisla- of new railroads a the decision as Pearson ar in o at the s not appl contra ads, and th build *new* roads mitting the question to the pe

In this connection we would while we are an advocate of ads and public improvements we a in favor of any project that will over hen the people with taxation. This ecision of the Supreme Court will relieve us from what threatened to be a heavy load to carry at this time. We shall have more to say on the subject hereafter.

THE H D PERSONAL FR TIONS DE- STITUTIONAL.

In fact, the Supreme Court decision, Chief Justice Pearson dissenting, settling the question as validity of the Homestead and al Property Exemption provided the Constitution and the law of this State. "The Court decides it is constitutional and *retrospective*—that it operates to protect the property against debts contracted prior to the adoption of the Constitution. The opinion, as delivered, is too lengthy for our columns. That it will be hailed with joy by thousands who are struggling to recover from the pecuniary misfortunes overtaking them during the war there can be no donbt.

PIKE, of the *Standard*, has paid the editor of the Elizabeth City *North Carolinian* a visit lately. The latter has recently seen "a hog with a human face." Stay at home, Pike, or you may be cut up and salted.—*Weldon News.*

Never more mistaken in your life. Not many months ago our town had a visit from a chap in the neighborhood of Weldon. And lo! the result.

THE REVOLUTION!—This is the title of a weekly magazine devoted to the discussion of Suffrage, insisting that it is the only means by which equal rights can be secured to Woman in the State, the Church, the Home and the World of Work. It is ably edited by ELIZABETH CADY STANTON. She wields a fearless and trenchant pen, striking home every time. Let it have a wide circulation for no harm can come from the full discussion of the question. Address Susan B. Anthony 49 East Twenty-third St N. Y. Subscription price $3 a year.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMER.—The July number of this Magazine, devoted to "the Agricultural interest of the two Carolinas," is on our table. It is very neatly printed and is filled with practical reading matter. It is published at Wilmington, N. C., by W. H. BERNARD, at $2 a year. It ought to have a large circulation. Will the publisher send us the back numbers?

THE HEARTH AND HOME.—This is the title of a new weekly paper, "for the Farm, Garden, and Fireside," in New York, published by Pettingill, Bates & Co, 37 Park Row, at $4 a year. Its motto is

"All superfluous branches
We lop away, that bearing boughs may live."

It is edited by Donald G. Mitchell and Harriet Beecher Stowe. It is filled with a choice variety of reading and is one of our most interesting exchanges.

CORRESPONDENCE.

State Pride.

In every worthy man's mind there is a sincere love for the State of which he is a citizen. He naturally dwells upon its peculiar advantages, and forgets or ignores all the circumstances that might be brought forward in opposition to his opinion. This sentiment, when not carried to an extreme and absurd length, is the root of patriotism, and the safeguard, and honor of nations. And certainly citizens of North Carolina have just reason to be proud of the varied climate and vast resources of their State. It is, in all its parts a "goodly heritage," and only awaits the development of a well arranged Railroad system, to open up the richest fields of industrial and remunerative labor in America. The hidden riches of North Carolina consist in the productions of the Farms, the Mines, the Fisheries, the lumber and shingle, and tar producing regions, and the unused power of our people in Factories, Foundries, and Machine Shops. For it must always be remembered that, *wealth is the product of labor*, and that no natural or unused materials, however rich, are worth anything until they have been utilized by the toil and the labor of men.

How important is it then, to give every encouragement to the workman, to enlighten and instruct his mind, and to furnish him with all the aid which modern science has invented, in order to facilitate his labor and increase the products of his industry.

It must be remembered that, mere boasting with respect to our resources is vain and foolish, unless it leads to their development, and that the great practical questions still recurs, how shall we increase the wealth of the State? Pay off all our State debts, and furnish profitable labor to all who desire to work. Of course the chief, and by far the most important, business is cultivating the land. Around us on every hand, lie neglected, and idle farms—without fences, overgrown with weeds and bush. Yet these lands can be bought or rented on the easiest terms, and would amply repay the cultivation, improve the country, benefit the community, and enrich the proprietor. More time is wasted in apathetic idleness, by young and healthy men and women, in every neighborhood, than would be required to reclaim and beautify many farms. Let us ever remember that "the hand of of the industrious maketh rich"—that idleness must produce poverty, misery and crime, and that the clear and emphatic rule of our holy religion is—"*we command you, that if any would not work, neither should he eat.*"

DELTA.

About Some Things We Need and Others We Do Not.

HERTFORD, N. C. July 24th, 1869.

MR. EDITOR.—In a former communication I stated what I believed to be an error in the current opinion of the character of our lands, or rather of our situation in regard to the advantages of a market. Now sir, at the risk of being accused of hindering the prosperity of our people, I will state what I conceive to be another erroneous notion entertained by many of our people. To judge by every newspaper and every speech we hear at home, or whenever a southerner writes or speaks, we want every body in the world to crowd down upon us at once and settle our land thicker than Dutchmen live in Holland. We *do want* some population from other sections. We want farmers with capital and intelligence, who will be able to work to the best advantage what new processes of culture and improved machinery bestow upon the cultivation of the soil. We want a considerable number of men of this class for examples, scattered amongst our people to show us how to work. We shall soon need a considerable number of mechanics; carpenters, black-smiths, wheelwrights, masons &c. We can't promise them fortunes in a year, but if they will work and know their trade tolerably well, they can settle in every town and hamlet and cross-roads and in a short time command more work, at good prices, than they can do. Poor as the war has left us and entirely destitute of money as two years of total failure of crops have made us, there has yet a very large amount of money gone to Norfolk and further North from our country for every variety of mechanical production. Even bricks are imported and when obtained it is very difficult to get a mason who can make a chimney, or do more than cobble his work. If the present promise of a good crop is kept, the six counties immediately around us, East of Chowan River, will need five hundred mechanics as a first installment. We also need men of capital who will erect factories to manufacture the lumber so plentiful around us into the thousand forms of beauty and utility the wants of the age demands, to manufacture the wheat into flour, the cotton into cloth and yarn and our other raw products into their appropriate forms. The above are examples of the men we need. But we do not yet need, in any great numbers, men who cultivate small tracts of land, or laborers in the field and farm. We have labor enough of this kind. Small farms, cultivated with the nicety of a garden and depending for profit upon the quick sales of a variety of productions which will not keep, cannot yet be made profitable. We must have more Railroads and Steamboats, and especially must we stimulate the growth of our own towns and villages before we can compete, in this line, with other localities better situated. Fill the empty spaces of E. City with houses and the houses with mouths and then many a small farmer can make a living and a competence by attention to his few acres. We do not need more laborers. Wages are cheaper in our section than in any other portion of the country that I know of. There is much complaint of its inefficency, and I never was in any place in which the same complaint was not made. But as a general thing, our people who do labor in the field for wages, do as much work for less wages than other people of the same class anywhere else. Such being the case, it is not just to the foreign laborer to invite him here to starve him, and it is not just to the toilers in our midst who live by the sweat of their brow, to encourage a distinctive competition. I believe in high wages, and I had rather see prices of labor advance than recede.

In some respects the conditions of our section are widely different from an entirely new country. Our Western pioneers would have had no use for money. Labor was the one thing needful for years to build homes and clear fields for the abode of men. After that, when population became thicker, association made capital and its uses possible and necessary. We are in the latter condition—we have homes built, roads made and fields cleared; the rough work of labor is over; now we need capital to improve the worn fields, to repair the decayed houses and to mend and build new roads of better construction and improved kind. My statements seem to end in a paradox. We have too few people and yet too many. We *have* too few of a certain kind. If we can get an immigration of this class, in a short time they will smooth the way for a large influx of other classes. In other words, we want capitalist as pioneers to invite and make necessary the advent of the laborers. I hope that I have made plain the idea. I may elaborate it more fully hereafter. At present I will stop.

J.

Townships.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

The Townships, under our Constitution, will be, when fully organized, to some extent, a distinct and seperate government—an incorporation under the immediate management of its Board of Trustees. This Board of Trustees consists of the Magistrates and Clerk. These may sue and be sued; they have, (under the supervision of the County Commissioners) "the control of taxes and finances, roads and bridges" of their townships. *Art VII Sec 1 Con.* They are to be the assessors of all the *personal* taxable property in their Township each year, and of all *real and personal* taxable property every two years. They are to be the poll-keepers at Elections. They are to levy any special Township tax for schools &c., which tax shall always be uniform and advalorem.

Each Township however small it may be, is entitled to two Magistrates and a Clerk; if it has a voting population of more than 500, it is entitled to an additional Magistrate; and so on—an additional Magistrate for every 500 voters. Whenever there is an incorporated city or town in the Township, the Township is then entitled to one additional Magistrate for each ward in the town or city.

Pasquotank county is divided into six Townships, viz: Salem, Nixonton, Mount Hermon, Elizabeth City, Providence and Newland each of which is entitled to two Magistrates and a Clerk, except the Elizabeth City Township, which is entitled to seven Magistrates and a Clerk, for the reasons mentioned above.* The Board of Trustees will meet as soon after their election as is convenient, and elect one of their number as Chairman, and fix regular days and places for meeting during the year, for the transaction of Township business. At the first meetings it will probably be necessary for the Trustees of adjoining Townships to meet together for the purpose of determining what children in one shall attend the more convenient schools in the other—what part of the roads that form boundary lines shall be kept by each &c., &c. The Boards have a right to meet as often as it is necessary.

The Clerk, being one of the Board of Trustees, has a right to vote, on all questions that may come before the Board, the same as a Magistrate. It is also required of him to keep a fair record of all the proceedings of the Board. Besides, he is *ex officio* Treasurer of the Township.

Besides the duties of a Township Trustee, as set forth above, the Magistrate has judicial duties to perform in his Township (or in some cases, out of it, in the county, at his option.) He has juisdiction of nearly all classes of civil causes, where the amount claimed in suit does not exceed two hundred dollars, except where the title to land is in question. It is within his jurisdiction to try a large class of misdemeanors; to issue warrants of Bastardy, Peace Warrants, Search Warrants &c. The Magistrate may hold his court whenever and where he may choose within his Township. He is required to keep a docket and make regular entery of all causes that come before him, and to show how they are disposed of; he is required to keep on file all papers of importance, in the different causes that may come before him.

Each Magistrate, will be entitled to a Docket and a Code of Civil Procedure, which he will get by applying to the Register of Deeds, for his county. It will be seen from the above, that the duties of the Magistrate, as a Trustee and as a Judge, are entirely distinct, and that with the performance of the latter duties the Township Clerk has nothing to do whatever.

Each Township will have a Constable whose duties will be very similar to those of the Sheriff of the county, and whose fees for service will be exactly the same as the sheriff's.

The Constable's duties will be to serve and execute all summonses and warrants, to make arrests, to serve all orders on Road Overseer's &c., and all notices that may be required to be made. Of course his duties are confined within his Township. The Constable will be the Collector of special Township taxes &c., he will also have the collection of fines, executions &c.

Each Township will also have a Common School Committee, consisting of three men, who will have many, and important duties to perform. It will be for them to locate school-houses, select teachers, determine what necessary tax must be levied to build the houses, purchase sites &c., &c., also, to determine what shall be the size and construction of the school-house.

I particularly desire, in this connection, to call the attention of my fellow citizens to this office of School Committee. If we wish the law to be carried out in good faith, *as we have the law*; if we wish our schools to thrive; if we wish our poor boys and girls to have an opportunity to learn, we cannot be too careful in the selection of School Committeemen. We must have men of judgment and discretion, men of some experience, and men, at the same time, who are disposed to perform their duties *fairly*. We want men of liberal ideas—men who will not rest satisfied to have the schools opened only four months in the year; men who can plan the building of a School House as it ought to be—the proper highth, width, length; the proper kind, and arrangement of windows, doors and desks; men who will see that there is a good title to the land before the house is built upon it; men who will take some pride about the arrangement of the grounds and who will look to the comfort and convenience of Teacher scholar &c., and above all, men who have liberality enough to be willing to pay something to bring about the accomplishment of so great a work as the proper working of the great plan of Common Schools. The schools are a matter in which white and colored have a deep interest—more especially the poor, and it is worth the while of sensible men to give careful thought to a subject of great importance. The mixing together of politics and schools is the surest way to bring about a failure of success in this important matter. Let us then put the management of our schools in the hands of fair and honorable men—men of some experience—men who will exercise their best judgment in carrying out the law as it is.

PETREL.

* Nixonton Township is entitled one additional Magistrate on account of its having an incorporated town in it.

Items from Hertford, N. C.

HERTFORD, N. C., July 26, 1869.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

At three o'clock, on last Monday morning, the dwelling of Mr. R. B. Cox, in this place, was entered by some evil and malicious person, whose design was to secure Mr. Cox's store and safe keys, for a purpose, which can be more easily infered than described.

The intruder effected his entrance through one of the parlor windows, and immediately attempted to ascend the stairs leading from the passage in front of the parlor, but suddenly absconded, (upon hearing a noise unintentionally made by Mr. Cox, who was then awake) without allowing the detection of his personality.

In the meantime, the burglar's accomplice, who had procured a ladder and placed the top end a few inches below the window of the second story of Mr. Cox's store, was no doubt anticipating a successful effort, when his attention was attracted by the long and rapid strides of Mr. Cox, who reached his store in due time to realize his expectations, but too late to identify his inhospitable visitor.

On Wednesday the 21st inst at three o'clock, P. M., the residence and several out houses belonging to Wm. Elliott, Esq., one of the wealthiest and most respectable citizens of Chowan County, caught fire and with the exception of a little furniture and bacon, which were saved—the houses and everything contained therein, were consumed in the conflagration.

The fire originated in the kitchen from a stove pipe, and had made such rapid progress before iis discovery, that all attempts to quench it were useless. Every building upon the west side of the road, except his stables and carriage houses, were burned. Estimated loss $10,000.*

W.

Supreme Court.

Rules of Practice in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, adopted at June Term, 1869.

I. Appeals will be docketed for their proper districts in the order in which the papers are filed with the Clerk.

II. The clerk will docket no appeal in a civil action, unless it appears that the appellant has filed in the Court below, an undertaking payable to the appellee, with sufficient surety, and in a sufficient sum for the payment of all costs which may be adjudged against him in the Court; or unless, by leave of this Court, he shall file such an undertaking, or make such deposit with the Clerk here. This rule shall apply, notwithstanding an appeal bond shall be waived by the appellee.

III. The preceeding rule shall not apply: 1st. If the Judge below shall have allowed the appellant to appeal as a pauper, or: 2nd., where the State is the appellant in its own interest, or: 3d., where an officer of the State is the appellant, in his capacity as such, and the interest of the State alone is concerned.

IV. Appeals from a county in which a Court shall be held during a term of this Court, if filed before the expiration of the time assigned to the District, will be called during that week, if not filed by that time, they will be called at the end of the docket.

V. The Judicial Districts shall be arranged and assigned in the following order; for,

1st week	First and Second Districts	
2d	"	Fourth and Fifth "
3d	"	Third and Seventh "
4th	"	Eight and Ninth "
5th	"	Tenth and Eleventh "
6th	"	Twelfth and Sixth "

VI. The cases from each District will be called in their proper order; if either party is not ready, the case may be put to the end of the District, by consent, or for cause shown, and be called in that place; otherwise the first call is peremptory. In like manner, by consent, or for cause, a case may be put to the end of the docket or continued. If no counsel appear for either party at the first call, the case will be put to the end of the District, and if none appear at the second call, it will be continued.

VII. Cases not prosecuted for two terms will be dismissed at the cost of the appellant, unless continued for cause; with liberty however to either party to move at the next term to re-instate it; or afterwards upon sufficient cause.

VIII. The appellant is entitled to open and conclude the argument.

IX. When an appeal shall be taken after the commencement of a term of this Court, the judgement and teste of the execution shall have effect from the time of the filing of the appeal.

Note. The only difficulty in the adoption of this rule was the case of *Farley vs. Lea*, 4 *D and B* 169; for the idea of allowing a judgment in a case which in fact was not tried below until after the commencement of a term of this Court, to relate back and take effect from the first day of the term was out of the question. We are relieved from the difficulty by *Whitaker vs. Wesley* 74 *E. C. L. R.* 48, decided in 1852, in which all the cases on the subject were fully reviewed and the conclusion is, that a mere form or faction of law introduced for the sake of justice, shall not work a wrong contrary to the real truth and substance of the thing. We consider *Farley vs. Lea* decided in 1838) over-ruled by the authority and reasoning of this case. The judgments of this Court (as between themselves and without reference to the judgments of other courts) relate to and take effect from the first day of the term; except in the case above refered to, in such cases the judgment takes effect from the filing of the record of appeal.

X. The Clerk of this Court will keep a judgment docket, with an alphabetical index of the names of the defendants. On this docket he will enter a brief memorandum of every final judgment of this Court affecting the right to real property, and of every judgment requiring, in whole or in part, the payment of money; stating the names of the parties, the term of the judgment, its number on the docket of the term, and if for the payment of money, the amount of the judgment; and when it shall appear from the return on an execution or from an order for an entry of satisfaction by this Court, that the judgment has been satisfied in whole or in part, the Clerk at the request of any person interested in such entry, and on payment of the lawful fee, shall make a memorandum of the time of such satisfaction, whether in whole or in part, and refer briefly to the evidence of it.

XI. Executions from this Court may be directed to the proper officers of any county in the State; the manner of their teste is prescribed in Rule IX preceding: at the request of the party in whose favor execution is, it may be returnable on any specified day after the commencement of the term of this Court next ensuing its teste. In the absence of such request executions shall be made returnable on the first day of the term next ensuing their teste; and on motion, for special cause, execution may be taken out during the term.

XII. The Court will not regard any agreement alleged between Attorneys or Counsel, unless it be admitted or shall be in writing and filed in this Court.

XIII. Memoranda of pleadings will not be received in this Court as pleadings, even by consent of parties, but will be disregarded as frivolous or impertinent.

XIV. On motion of either party, or in a gross case, of its own motion, the Court will refer it to the Clerk, or to some member of the Bar, to report whether pleadings in a cause, are scandalous and impertinent, and if they be found so, the Court will order the scandal or impertinence to be stricken out at the cost of the party.

XV. A motion to dismiss an appeal for want of notice of the appeal, can only be made at or before the calling of the cause. On the hearing of such motion, the notice must be shown, or be shown to have been received. Notice will not be presumed merely because the appeal appears to have been taken during a term of the Court.

XVI. Any party within two terms after a judgment of this Court, may file a petition to have the cause reheard upon any matter of law. To such petition shall be attached, a certificate signed by two Counsellors of this Court, who did not appear in the cause at its first hearing, stating their opinion that the judgment was erroneous. It must also appear that the judgment has been performed, or that its performance has been properly secured; or some sufficient cause must be shown for dispensing with these conditions. Such petition must also assign the errors complained of.

XVII. Appeals from judgment rendered one or more days before the commencement of a term of this Court, must be filed within the first eight days of the term, or before the calling of the district to which the case belongs, otherwise they will be continued until the next term.

XVIII. All judgments recovered during any term of a Superior Court, and which shall be docketed during the term, shall be held and deemed to be docketed on the first day of the term.

XIX. If any plaintiff shall have docketed a judgment and failed to sue out execution against the lands of the defendant, any other plaintiff, who has docketed a judgment, and shall take out execution, may give notice of his execution, to creditors having prior docketed judgments, which shall be served at least twenty days before the day of sale, and any creditor so notified, who shall fail to sue out execution, and put it in the hands of the sheriff, before the day of sale, shall lose his lien on the lands sold; provided, that this rule shall not apply to any creditor who cannot take out execution.

XX. In all cases, where land is sold, under execution, in due course of law, the purchaser shall be deemed to have acquired, by power of the sheriff's deed, all of the estate of defendant in the execution, and all of the rights in respect to the land conveyed of the several creditors, by docketed judgments, who either have issued executions, or who, having been notified, shall have failed to issue executions.

INTERMARRIAGE BETWEEN THE WHITE AND COLORED RACES DECLARED UNLAWFUL.

In the case of the State vs. Hairston, Mr. Justice Reade delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, as follows:

The only question in the case is, whether the intermarriage of whites and blacks is lawful.

By our marriage act, "All marriages since 8th January, 1859, and all marriages in future between a white person and a free negro, or a free person of color, to the third generation, shall be void. Rev. Code, Chap. 68, S. 7.

Late events, and the emancipation of the slaves, have made no alteration in our policy, or in the sentiments of our people. And lest it might be supposed that there was, or would be, a change, the Legislature, in 1866, re-enacted the marriage act. And thus the law stood at the time of the adoption of our new Constitution. The Constitution was adopted by a large popular vote, both whites and blacks voting. In the Constitution it is provided that "the laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this Constitution, or to the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered." Art. 4. S. 24.

It thus appears, that we have, not only the plain letter of the acts of the Legislature, but the sanction of the Constitution, that the intermarriage of whites and blacks is against public policy, and is unlawful. And as this is a matter affecting the social and domestic relations, it is gratifying to know that the law has the sanction of both races. It is no discrimination in favor of one race against the other, but applies equally to both. At the last term, in the case of the State vs. Underwood, 63 N. C. 99, we decided that the act forbidding persons of color to be witnesses, except against each other, was repealed by the Constitution, as being repugnant to its spirit, and inconsistent with our altered condition. But that was because there was a discrimination between races in civil rights. Here there is no discrimination. The law operates upon both races alike; neither can marry the other; nor is it repugnant to the spirit of the Constitution, nor subversive of civil rights, but is in consonance with both.

It was insisted that the Civil Rights Bill has declared a different policy, and has changed the law. It is not necessary that we should decide whether the operation of that bill ended with the cessation of our provisional relations with the United States, or whether it is operative now, for by its terms it has no application to the social relations. Its object was, and its terms are, to declare, equality between all citizens without regard to race or color, in the matters of making business contracts, sueing in the Courts, giving evidence, acquiring property and protection of person and property. And this is nothing more than our own State Constitution has done. But neither the Civil Rights Bill, nor our State Constitution was intented to enforce social equality, but only civil and political rights. This is plain from the very terms; but if the terms were doubtful, the policy of prohibiting the intermarriage of the two races is so well established, and the wishes of both races so well known, that we should not hesitate to declare the policy paramount to and doubful construction.

The marriage relation is a peculiar and important one. The Courts treat it as a civil contract, only in the sense that a contract—consent of parties—precedes it, and is essential to its vitality, but when formed, it is more than a civil contract, it is a *relation*, an *institution*, affecting not merely parties like business contracts, but off spring particularly and society generally. And every State has always assumed to regulate it, to declare who are capable of contracting marriage, what shall be the duties and privileges, and how it shall be dissolved. These things have never been left to the discretion of individuals, but have been regulated by law. Among other things our marriage law declares, that our white and colored races shall not intermarry. The pretended marriage in this case was, therefore, invalid, and the parties guilty of fornication and adultery.

Let this be certified, &c.

READE, J.

NOTE. It is worthy of remark, and the fact indicates the moral improvement of both races, that since emancipation mulatto births have almost entirely ceased.

A foreign paper announces that a German surgeon has recently seperated a pair of children who were united like the Siamese twins, and that the operation was very successful. It is added that one of the twins died the same day. "Rather a good accident brought into the casualty ward," said Mr. Jack Hopkins. "Man fallen out of a four pair of stairs' window; but it's a very fair case—very fair case, indeed." "Do you mean that the patient is in a fair way to recover?" inquired Mr. Pickwick. "No," replied Hopkins carelessly. "No, I should rather say he would'nt. There must be a splendid operation, though, to-morrow—magnificent sight, if Slasher does it."

At the recent Imperial ball at St. Cloud the Duchess de Mochy wore a white gauze train robe, marked with silver, over which a square bodice and short tunic, red current color, kept up the shoulders by diamond starps or epaulettes. On the right shoulder began a scarf of silver foliage, which draped the bosom and fell crossways down the left side all over the skirt. The Duchess wore 1,500,000 francs worth of family diamonds on her head, ears, neck and arms; the diadem and ear-rings were mounted with pear-shaped pearls hanging from diamond clusters.

Apropos to Tammany's declaration in favor of John T. Hoffman, the *Cincinati Enquirer* bluntly says, that the last selection the Democrats made for President, from Tammany Hill was not calculated to induce a repetition of the experiment.

Swinburne is in failing health. His recent article in the *Fortnightly*, on disputed readings in the text of Shelley, is highly parised. He is at work on a poem on the subject of "Tristram and Yseult" already well written on by Matthew Arnold.

New Advertisements.

Republican Nominations.

ELIZABETH CITY TOWNSHIP.

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:

GEO. W. COBB, JESSE BROWN,
HUGH CALE, JABEZ PRITCHETT,
A. L. JONES, JOSHUA FLEMING,
WILLIAM KRAUSS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE:

CAPT. WM. H. DOHERTY,
SELIM SUTTON,
WHITMEL LANE.

TOWNSHIP CLERK:

B. F. KEATON.

TOWNSHIP CONSTABLE:

JAMES S. WILCOX.

FOR NAG'S HEAD.

The Steamer ELLA will leave Franklin Depot every Friday morning for Nag's Head, touching all wharves on the Chowan, Edenton and Plymouth. Fare $5, round trip. Leave Elizabeth City every Saturday for Nag's Head, and return on Sunday following. Fare $3 round trip. T. I. BURBAGE, Capt.
5—tf. By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.

BLACKWATER LINE.

THE STEAMER ELLA

has resumed her trips on the Blackwater mail route—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, down; up same hours except during Nag's Head season, when she will go up the river Sunday nights. Same hours as before on Friday nights.

T. I. BURBAGE, Capt.
By order of J. T. HILL, Supt.
5—tf

A VALUABLE TRACT OF SWAMP LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of swamp land situated near New Bridge in Currituck county N. C. containing 600 acres. It is heavily timbered with pine, poplar, cypress and juniper, and within convenient distance of the water. It has a 10 foot ditch running upon one side of it. The soil is well adapted to corn and wheat. Adjoining lands already cleared are yielding from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre. Terms reasonable. Write to or call on

P. H. MORGAN
Currituck C. H. N. C. 5—tf

FOR THE SEASIDE.

NAG'S HEAD, N. C.

The favorite North Carolina watering place.

The swift and elegant Steamer ELLA, Capt. Barbage, having been completely overhauled and refurnished will leave Franklin Depot every Friday at 8 a. m. for Nag's Head, stopping at Edenton, Plymouth and Elizabeth City, arriving at Nag's Head early Saturday morning. Returning, the ELLA will leave Nag's Head at 9 a. m. Sunday, arriving at Franklin at 7 a. m. Monday in time to connect with mail train for Weldon. Passengers by this route will leave Elizabeth City Saturday at 5 a. m., returning by 1 p. m. Sunday.

The ELLA is provided with fine large staterooms for which no extra charge will be made.

Fare from Elizabeth City to Nag's Head and return: 1st class $3,00; 2nd class $2,00.
5—4t J. W. EDWARDS, Clerk.

THE AMERICAN NATURALIST.

A popular Illustrated Monthly Magazine of

NATURAL HISTORY.

Subscription $4 a year. 35 cents a number.

Send for special circular.

Send for catalogue of books on Natural History for sale at the American Naturalist's Agency.

Address

W. S. WEST,
Office of the American Naturalist,
Peabody Academy of Science,
5—6t Salem, Mass.

New Advertisements.

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO'S NEW FAMILY MACHINE.—No other family Sewing Machine has so rapidly won favor in the household. The very large sales of the popular machine as shown by official returns, far exceed those of any other company, and the fact or result has been owing to its real merit—hence its great and growing popularity. It is simple in construction, easily understood, is easily operated—all its parts sliding smoothly and noiselessly along—not liable to get out of order—has capacity for a great range and variety of work, sewing all kinds of cloth, and with all kinds of thread and with the numerous attachments for hemming, cording, tucking, quilting, trimming, binding, braiding, &c., and embroidering of many ingenious, tasteful and difficult designs, is the most perfect of all family sewing machines. Any one who will take the trouble to examine the merits of the different machines claiming attention, can soon discover whether we claim too much for ours. It would avail us nothing to make the above assertions if we did not ready to prove them, and all we ask is that for observation alone can justly convey a clear impression of the many kinds of work of which our new family machine is capable.

THE FOLDING CASES,

which open with spacious tables to sustain the work, and which fold into tables or boxes to protect the machines, when not in use, from dust and needlesome fingers are made from choice woods, embellished by pleasing designs, thus making our new family machine not only an ornamental piece of furniture, but in some of the more elaborately finished machines, a work of real art.

THE VITA ATTACHMENTS

of our new family machine, above referred to are not only numerous, but highly useful for the purposes for which they were intended. They need only a trial to show their great value. Among the most recent of the attachments the

EMBROIDERER.

Of the different attachments of our new family machine which have acquired the attention and approval of our customers, that for covering, like the hemmer, is one of the new improvements which will most please and satisfy the observer of its real value. It is so simple in structure, that any one who can sew on our machine can use it, and without instruction. It may be attached or detached from the machine in a instant. Without a lengthy description, as even then, it would be difficult to describe the great variety of work that this little instrument will do. The reader must not suppose that we speak of it as a mere chain stitch operation which is sometime humorously termed embroidery. If desired, three colors of any kind of thread may be used at any one time, and the colors or thread may be changed at the will of the operator, by removing the spools in use and putting others in their stead; thus any number of colors may be used as the operator will in the embroidering of any garment. A great variety of results are produced by the manner in which the tensions are regulated. Different results may be produced while the machine is in motion by simply changing the tensions. Results vary according to the length of stitche, kind, colors and tension of the threads, as well as size of needles used. The embroiderer will not any kind of thread. The use of zephyr worsted for certain purposes gives very pleasing results. In order to get a just idea of this valuable attachment it will be necessary to see it in operation.

MANUFACTURING MACHINE.

We would ask attention to our new button hole machine, which is the only practical button hole machine claiming public attention. Our manufacturing machines, for other purposes are too well known to need comment.

MACHINE TWIST.

We have recently enlarged our silk mills in Keworth, N. J., and furnished them with the latest and most improved machinery, which is being operated by highly skilled labor. We know and feel the importance of not only supplying the needs of our machines, but the trade generally with the best quality of machine twist, which we sell by measure rather than by weight. The system of selling by weight has given manufacturers the opportunity of so heavily weighting silk in the process of dyeing as not only to greatly injure its quality, but also convey a wrong impression about its quantity. In this respect we mean to be above suspicion. The manner in which the sizes of silk are graduated is not so a matter of great importance, but we use the greatest possible care that the graduating shall be exceedingly accurate. In addition to manufacturing from the best quality of raw silk, the evenness of thread and beauty of finish of the manufactured article will not, we think, be soon surpassed. Each spool of silk manufactured by us, of any particular size or letter, irrespective of weight, contains the number of yards printed thereon. Length, strength, size, quality and finish of the thread are to be looked to rather than weight. We are now silk manufacturers on a large scale, and feel that a large trade can only be retained by us in furnishing a superior article at a fair price. If other brands of twist be offered at a less price than ours, purchasers may rest assured that it is inferior in quality, deficient in quantity, or both.

We have and shall keep in stock at our central office, and various agencies, twist of all sizes and of the various colors and shades of color in use, and which will be sold at New York prices.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
No. 458 Broadway, New York.

STIEFF PIANOS.

The Gold Medal has just been awarded to

CHARLES M. STIEFF,

FOR THE BEST PIANOS NOW MADE

over Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York pianos. Office and Ware-rooms No. 9 North Liberty street, near Baltimore street, Baltimore

STIEFF'S PIANOS have all the late improvements, including the Agraffe Treble, Ivory fronts and the improved French action. Fully warranted for five years, with privilege of exchange within twelve months, if not entirely satisfactory to the purchaser. Second hand pianos and parlor organs always on hand, from $50 to $800.

References who have our pianos in use, viz:
Gen. R. E. Lee, Lexington, Va.
Gen. Robert Ransom, Wilmington, N. C.
Gen. D. H. Hill, Charlotte, N. C.
Gen. John Letcher, Lexington, Va.
Blind Institute, Raleigh, N. C.
Blind Institute, Staunton, Va.

Send for a circular giving references to persons in the South, who have purchased the Stieff, since the war closed. 5—1y

FISHERIES.—FOR SALE TO THE ALBEMARLE FISHERIES:—

Spooner's Whale Warps;
50,000 oblong Cork buoys, copper wired;
50,000 single " " 12 to 22 inch thick;
100,000 Cork floats, 3½ inches long by 1½ inch diameter. With the use of these Corks on Shad Gill Nets, the net hangs uniformly even in the meshes, and in rough weather, steadier;
50,000 lbs. best quality Cotton Seine Twine;
50,000 " " " " Seine Netting, in all respects tied exactly like hand work.
Knox's best quality Flax Gillings—same as largely in use at Roanoke Island, imported to order by the Case; time required to import 90 days in advance;
Shad Gill Nets made to order.
For prompt delivery January 1, orders for Gill Nets and Seines should be sent as early as August and September.
The usual credit is given for Bankable Notes and City acceptances.
AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.,
43 Commercial St.,
July 29, 1869.-6m. Boston.

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1869.

THIS WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

We call attention to the following new advertisements in this issue:

The time of steamer for Nag's Head is announced.
Change in time of Black Water Line steamer.
The Time Table of Steamer "Ella" for various points.
The American Net and Twine Co. advertise.
The Singer Manufacturing Co. advertise Sewing Machines.
Charles M. Stott of Baltimore, advertises Pilaine.
B. H. Morgan advertises valuable swamp land in Currituck.
Election in City Township Ticket is published.
W. S. West of Salem, Mass., advertises the American Nutmeg.

Local and Personal.

☞ Communications are crowding in upon us. They will appear in due time.

☞ Our absence of ten days in Pennsylvania accounts for the delay in attention to our numerous correspondents.

☞ Our intelligent Hertford Correspondent is again heard from. His articles are sensible and practical. He is always welcome.

☞ New subscribers are continually coming in. Already publishing the *largest* paper in the State, let us have the largest circulation.

☞ Our presses are crowded with job work. First come, first served. Have patience gentlemen! We are preparing to accomodate all.

☞ We call the special attention of all interested to the announcements of Time Table and Rates of Fare of the Steamer "Ella" to and from Nags Head, etc.

☞ E. F. MURFEE, Esq., the popular Mail Agent on the Steamer Ella, Black Water Route, will except our thanks for late copies of New York and Baltimore papers.

☞ A subscriber wishes to know whether the Elizabeth City Post Office is a Money Order office, and whether he can remit his subscription in a Money Order? To both questions we answer Yes!

☞ On Saturday last a man named GEORGE RHODES was arrested and placed in jail on the charge of committing a horrible outrage on a little girl about nine years. They are both white and live near town.

☞ We call the attention of the County Commissioners to the fact that the "Long Bridge," South East of this, is in a dangerous condition and needs repair. We trust there will be no delay.

☞ Will not some friend in each county Congressional District forward correct list of the officers of his County. Let the names be written in a plain hand that no error can be made in publishing them.

☞ Col. C. GUIRKIN of our City has been appointed Deputy Collector. He is affable and polite, is a practical business man, energetic and resolute—and will fill his position with satisfaction to the people and profit to the government.

☞ Our townsman W. H. CLARK represented the Elizabeth City Lodge I. O. O. F. in the Grand Lodge at Tarboro last week. He has been elected delegate to the Grand Lodge of the United States to be held in California this fall.

☞ Do not neglect registering. The registration officers of this county have issued posters announcing the time and place of meeting for registration. Blank forms of the oaths required by law can be obtained at this office.

☞ We notice that GREEN & FEARS are making some substantial improvements in their store building on the corner of Road and Elizabeth streets. Let the good work go on. Let every one contribute his part towards improving and beautifying our town.

☞ We have a question for the City fathers. It is this: Would not the appearance of Main Street be materially improved if the brick and rubbish of the old "Leigh House" were removed? If so let them have it done. Vote it *good house*, and then take steps to *remove* it.

☞ The communication on "Township," in this issue of our paper, is one of special interest at this time. It not only defines the duties of the officers to be elected on Thursday next, but closes with suggestions which have our full endorsement. Too much care cannot be taken in the selection of men upon whom such responsible duties devolve.

☞ A correspondent informs us that at a meeting held in Moses Temple in Township No. 3 on the 17th inst. the following persons were nominated as candidates for township officers. For Justices of the Peace R. R. SMITHSON and WM. E. PERRYMAN; for Clerk W. J. MUNDEN. For Constable, H. J. LANE; for School Committee, J. H. MUNDEN, T. A. SYKES and WILLIAM NIXON.

☞ We acknowledge our indebtedness to John Williams & Son, of Baltimore, for their Price Current Letter Sheet.

☞ "Food for the Reflective," No. 2, is unavoidably crowded out. It will appear in our next.

☞ Mr. W. R. RUSSELL, of Norfolk, recently paid our City a visit. He is now at Nag's Head, hugely enjoying himself under the roof of the "Alexina," of which house he is the designer.

☞ We had the pleasure of receiving a call from Hon. J. W. ETHERIDGE, of Roanoke Island. He is one of the Senators representing this District in the Legislature. He is a whole-souled fellow. Call again.

☞ Watermelons are getting plentiful. During our absence last week the NORTH CAROLINIAN office—all hands, Devil included, were made happy with the present of a dozen, or rather the money was furnished for a *treat* by a gentleman whom the "Imp" decoyed into the composing room under a promise to show him a man *with seven hands*. He verified it by pointing to the "boss" who besides his two members has five "hands" constantly employed in the office. The "taken in" exciting saw the "joke," cut with his wallet and planked the rhino for a watermelon "bust." Then arose the question as to who should be entrusted with the responsible duty of making the purchase. By a close vote the experienced, poetical genius who presides at the East end case was selected, owing to his superior knowledge of *jimpkins*. Work was suspended for half an hour—when the auburn haired youth was gone. He soon returned and placed a dozen melons on the floor. The foreman at once began the work of dissection, but lo "nary one" was eatable. It was ascertained that the messenger, in the exuberance of his charity and generosity, had come across a little boy who had the remnant of a stock he had purchased week before last, of whom he "took the lot." If any body wants to see a man with seven hands let them make the acquaintance of our Devil!

From Washington.

The decrease in the public debt this month will probably be $9,000,000.

Senator Morton favors the recognition of the Cuban belligerents.

Postmaster General Creswell broke his arm by falling from his chair.

The Treasury Department has information of the seizure of one hundred barrels of alcohol at New Orleans.

Commissioner Delano decides that the stamped signatures of Collectors on liquor stamps are unauthorized. Actual signatures will be hereafter required.

Imported cigars must be stamped and cancelled by worn officers of customs, under control of the Collector, for which labor the importer must pay 20 cents per thousand.

The Washington Typographical Union have postponed the consideration of the application of the colored printer, Douglass, until January next, which is virtually allowing him to remain at his work in the printing office without any interference.

Information has been received at the Internal Revenue Bureau of the seizure of three distilleries and a large quantity of tobacco valued at $25,000 in the Third District of Mississippi by the Supervisor of that district. In the First Louisiana District (New Orleans), three cigar factories and a distillery are reported as having been seized for violation of the revenue laws. In the Third Virginia District a rectifying house and distillery valued at $10,000 were captured. In the Third North Carolina District the Collector has been actively engaged in breaking up small illicit stills, and reports eight in his possession, the valuation of each of which is $150. The Fourth Maine District contributes five kegs of whiskeys to the revenue fraud list.

The new Treasury building at Washington, D. C., is now completed. This addition on north wing of the Treasury building, is 65 by 195 feet, and occupies the site of the old State Department. The entire Treasury building, covers an area of 250 by 278 feet, that is 144,560 square feet, or three acres and a half, including two large courts. On the eastern side of the building is a colonnade of thirty pillars, extending 336 feet north and south. On each of the other sides is a portico, each shaft of the columns of which is a monolith or single block of stone, 32 feet in height, and 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, that is 14 feet in circumference. The buttress caps, which partially inclose the steps of the porticoes are single slabs of granite, 20 feet square by 2 feet thick. The granite, was quarried on Dix's Island, off the coast of Maine, and the larger slabs were taken to Washington, in the rough, and there dressed. Fronting the north entrance is a fountain, the base of which is 12 feet in diameter, and the height 5 feet. It was cut from a single block of granite.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Another rebellion in China is feared.

Mexico has a population of nine million.

France and Russia have recognized the Spanish Regency.

A number of incendiary fires have lately occurred in Madrid.

Since recent rains, crop prospects in all parts of Georgia are favorable.

Fifteen hundred girls are advertised for at Sioux City, Iowa.

Georgia papers complain of the depredations of the boll worm.

A batting match is to be one of the features of the negro tournament in Tennessee.

In Central Mississippi corn is selling at from 30 to 50 cents per bushel.

The rice crop of South Carolina promises to equal the great yield of 1860.

The New York *Times* suggest Cincinati as the future capital of the country.

Another gunboat for the Spanish government has been launched in New York.

A remarkable religious and temperance revival is progressing at Richmond, Indiana.

The ceremonies of the opening of the Suez canal, will take place on November 17, prox.

Peter Riddick, mulatto, was hung on the 23d inst in Portsmouth for the murder of a market man on his way home in the country.

Louisiana is gathering a second crop of figs.

T. F. Jones, a wealthy citizen of Liberty Mills, Maryland, dropped dead in the saloon at White Sulphur Springs, Va., from heart disease.

We understand that the prisoners confined in the Monroe jail, Union county, all made their escape one night last week. When the jailor awoke in the morning, he found that he was the only flower on the stalk.—*Wadesborough Argus.*

The Republican nominations for Congressmen in Alabama are now complete, and are as follows: First District, Alfred E. Buck; Second, Charles W. Buckley; Third, Robert S. Hellin; Fourth, Charles Hays; Fifth, William J. Harrison; Sixth, John Heads.

The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* thinks Vallandingham, Van Trump and Rosecrans would make a very effective Democratic stumping trio, because Vallandigham would rake in all Rosecrans's "traitors", Vantrump would catch the Know Nothings, and old Rosey would capture the Irish Catholic vote to a man.

At half past nine o'clock on the evening of the 24th, a destructive fire broke out in the large spirit-barrel magufactory of Strauss & Rice in Wilmington N. C., destroying the entire stock, machinery, &c. The loss amounts to $25,000; insured in the Atlantic Insurance Company of Baltimore, the Liverpool and London and Globe and other insurance companies for $6,000.

At Smithville, N. C., on Tuseday, the 13th instant says the Wilmington *Journal*, the daughter of Captain Hunter, of the steam ship "Fairbanks," while playing on the dock at Smithville, was struck by a plank and was immediately knocked overboard. Miss Kate Stuart being on deck at the time immediately plunged in, and being a capital swimmer, caught the girl as she came up the second time. Miss Stuart immediately struck out for the shore, but as the child (aged 12) was so heavy, she was obliged to cling to the post of the dock until sufficiently recovered to swim to the shore with her burden.

The Columbus, Ohio, papers report the killing of an immense snake on the Chittenden farm, near the city, last week. The monster had been seen on several occasions, and on Monday it chased two boys nearly half a mile. On Tuesday morning the same two boys again visited Chittenden farm, better prepared to encounter the snake should he put in an appearance. They had not been on the ground a great while before they discoverd the monster who was approaching them with evident warlike intent. The boys took position, and so soon as an opportunity presented, made such well directed shots as to place their enemy entirely in their power, when they soon dispatched him. The monster measured 16 feet in length, and was proportionately large.

ITEMS.

Galloping consumption—eating at a railroad station.

The first thing Adam planted in the garden—his foot.

A romance of the middle ages—an old maids's love letter.

Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne has a volume in press entitled "Journals in England and Familiar Letters."

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, whose "Gates Ajar" achieved such popularity, is but twenty-five.

Ida Lewis, who at different times has saved the lives of eight men in her boat at Newport Harbor, is but twenty-seven years of age.

Tennyson is at work on a new volume of poems. He has them all set up at Farringford before he trusts them to the printer.

Warning to smokers: A man was killed in Louisville the other day by tobacco. A hogshead of it fell on him and broke his neck.

The editor of the Waterbury (Conn.) *American* telegraphed the other day to Col. A. H. Fenn, at Plymouth: "Send us full particulars of the flood." Fenn replied: "You'll find them in Genesis."

Bulwer is now seldom seen in the House of Lords. He is an old man, looks gone, as if his day was done. He has quit writing, come down from the clouds of romance, and walks the plain old earth "gloomy and unhappy."

An exchange exclaims, "Women talk, men act." To which the *Herald* replies, "Yes, and some men act very badly; while many women talk entirely too much. A compromise between the two would be of service to the cause of common humanity."

The Pottsville *Miner's Journal* says the democracy of Scuylkill and Berks are grievously disappointed. They wanted Hancock and Packer's nomination falls like a wet blanket on them. The Reading *Gazette* (democrat) predicted defeat if Hancock should not be nominated. "Coming events cast their shadows before."—N. Y. *Herald.*

A Salt Lake City journal describes the dishonest manner in which Brigham Young possesses himself of large tracts of the public land. Some of the best land in the Cache Valley is known as the Church Farm, and Brigham was anxious to own it, although he had already, by various devices, preempted a hundred times as much as the law allows. Accordingly, he caused a tract five miles long and four miles wide to be fenced in, and secured the services of four "brethren," who respectively put up shanties on four sections; in these they resided the required time, when the shanties were taken by four other men to other sections, &c. They then conveyed their titles to Brigham Young and received their wages.

To the Public.

HERTFORD, N. C., July 21, 1869.

To the Editor of The North Carolinian:

As an act of justice to me, I respectfully request the publication, in a connected form, of the following cards. The necessity for such publication arises from the fact that by force of circumstances the different cards, or statements were published in different newspapers, and many who have seen one or more of the cards have not seen the others, whereby injustice may be done; and I am more anxious for their publication because of your extensive circulation through my own district.

Immediately upon the publication of the "protest" of the members of the bar, I forwarded to the editor of the *Sentinel* the following card, which, he having felt it his duty to decline its publication, was given to the public through the columns of the Salisbury *Old North State:*

HERTFORD, N. C., May 3, 1869.

MR. EDITOR.—I perceive in a recent number of the *Sentinel* containing the "protest" of the members of the bar throughout the State, that my name appears attached to that document. While I endorse the general principle set forth therein—that the Judges should not enter the political arena, or enlist under the banners of a party—I do most decidedly object to the use of my name in that connection:

1st. Because I never saw the document named before its publication, and I do not wish my name to be used without my consent being first given.

2nd. Because, if such conduct on the part of Judges, while they are so acting, is dangerous to the proper administration of public justice, it may be said, on the other hand, that the publication of the "protest," at this late day, "when the storm has subsided," and the people are beginning to bury the passions and prejudices engendered by the conflict of parties, is calculated to weaken the already too weak arm of the law by continually exhibiting to the people the previous shortcomings of their judicial officers.

To speak continually of the danger of biased decisions in a criticism of the actions of a particular Judge, or particular Judges, tends to diminish the respect the people ought to entertain for them, and to produce in the minds of the people, even in the absence of such bias, the impression that they are still giving decisions under the influence of party feeling. There is too little disposition to attribute honesty of purpose to those who oppose us. It may be possible that our microscope has a fly in it. However, I do not undertake to justify the Judges; but I do not believe that the "protest" will be productive of any good to the present generation, and I am not particularly ambitious to instruct posterity.

I suppose some friend affixed my name, thinking that it would meet my approval.

Very respectfully,
WILLIS BAGLEY.

The foregoing was published by me before the Supreme Court took action in the matter. In the course of that proceeding C. J. Pearson stated that "Willis Bagley, Esq. having filed a statement with the clerk that he had not signed the protest, or authorized its signature, the rule is discharged as to him."

A short time after this action by the Court the cards hereto subjoined, appeared in the Raleigh *Sentinel:*

HERTFORD, June 19, 1869.

Editor of Sentinel, Raleigh: The published action of the Supreme Court in reference to the name of Mr. Willis Bagley, upon the recent extraordinary Rule of that body, necessitates the following statement from me;

The copy of the protest which was signed by members of the bar in this county, came to me by mail from Edenton, during the Presidential campaign, in which Mr. Bagley, Mr. Thos. G. Skinner and myself participated as "canvassers" of the conservative party. On the day it was received I exhibited the paper to Mr. Bagley and Mr. Skinner for their approval and signatures. It was read over by some one of us, *heartily* endorsed by all, and our signatures were appended, either, by each one for himself, or by *one alone*, in the presence of, and with the full consent of the parties. I will state further, that the protest was accompanied by a letter from B. F. Moore, Esq., of Raleigh, stating that it would not be published until the campaign concluded.

Very respectfully,
THOS. G. GILLIAM.

HERTFORD, June 21, 1869.

Editor of Sentinel, Raleigh: My recollection in regard to the approval of the "protest" of this county by Mr. Willis Bagley, attorney-at-law, of this place, concur with those of Mr. T. H. Gilliam, as stated above.

Respectfully,
T. G. SKINNER.

Soon after the publication of the last mentioned card, Mr. Gilliam and Mr. Skinner forwarded the following statements to the *Sentinel* accompanied by one of my own, which appeared in the issue of that paper of the 16th July.

HERTFORD, N. C., July 10, 1869.

Josiah Turner, jr., Editor of Sentinel:

I enclose three cards which you will please do me the favor to publish as early as convenient, as statements upon the subject matter in controversy which are just to all the parties concerned. Very respectfully, yours,
THOS. H. GILLIAM.

HERTFORD, N. C., July 9, 1869.

Editor of Sentinel, Raleigh: Since your publication of my statement, in reference to the signing of the "protest," by Mr. Willis Bagley, I have discovered, upon a re-perusal of the same that its effect is to raise an issue of veracity between Mr. Bagley and myself, and, thereby, to place his name before the public, in a position which was not intended by me. It is just to myself to say that what I published was intended as a statement of what I believed to be a *distinct statement* of the facts and *my* connection therewith, and I still think Mr. Bagley is mistaken in his memory of the occurrence.

My purpose was to correct what I believe to be an error of Mr. Bagley's remembrance of the facts and not to charge a misrepresentation of them. I request you, therefore, to publish this additional statement as a disavowal that it was my purpose to impugn Mr. Bagley's veracity while I still believe his recollection of the transaction at fault. Very respectfully,
THOS. H. GILLIAM.

HERTFORD, N. C., July 9, 1869.

Editor Sentinel: I consider it proper and just to Mr. Gilliam and Mr. Skinner, to state that if either one or the other affixed my name to the "protest" of the members of the bar, it was done in the full belief that their action would meet with my subsequent approval, and with no idea or intention of making a misuse of it. This statement I made generally in my former card. I now repeat it. I am satisfied that Mr. Gilliam made his statement upon what he believed to be a real occurrence, but which, I am as fully satisfied, is in fact, only an error in memory.

I shall once more declare positively and emphatically that I did not sign the "protest," or authorize it to be signed. I say this not upon bare recollection, but on my own certain knowledge of my own actions. Any denial of this statement I hereby pronounce untrue
WILLIS BAGLEY.

HERTFORD, N. C., July 9, 1869.

EDITOR SENTINEL—*Sir*: As the statement made by me, with regard to Mr. Willis Bagley's connection with the "protest," in your issue of the 3d inst. may create the impression that I recollected all the circumstances stated by Mr. Gilliam, I deem it necessary to say that my recollection of the matter is indistinct, and I can not positively say that Mr. Bagley did sign the "protest" or authorized any one to sign it for him.

I disavow any intention of impeaching Mr. Bagley's veracity.

Very respectfully, yours,
T. G. SKINNER.

Compelled to appear in the public prints without my wish or procurement, with the publication of these cards, I have nothing more to say. Respectfully, W. BAGLEY.

DEATHS.

CARTWRIGHT.—Recently, in this County, Maj. STEADRACH D. CARTWRIGHT, in the forty-third year of his age.

THE MARKETS.

Elizabeth City Prices Current.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Apples—New Green pr. bu	50 @	$1,00
" Dried " lb.		18
Beef Hams—Dried, " lb.		30
" Fresh "	10 @	15
Bacon—Clear side " lb		22
" Rib side		20
" Shoulder		18
" Hams—country	18 @	20
" " sugar cured	23 @	25
Butter—Country "	25 @	30
" N.Y. State "	50 @	55
Beeswax—" lb.	30 @	35
Corn—" bu.		80
Cheese—" lb		28
Chickens—Spring " pair	25 @	50
Cotton yarn—" block		2,25
Peaches—Dried, " lb		20
Eggs—" doz.		121/2
Flour—Super. " bbl.	7,00 @	8,00
" Extra	8,50 @	10,00
" Family	12,00 @	13,50
Fish—Drum pickled " 100 lbs	2,50 @	3,00
" " dried "	3,00 @	4,00
" Herring " bbl		8,00
" " gross " 1000	8,00 @	12,00
" Cod dried "	12,00 @	15,00
Feathers—" lb	25 @	60
Flaxseed—" bu	1,75 @	1,90
Hides—Dry " lb	18 @	19
" Green "	8 @	9
Iron—Old cast " cwt.	50 @	60
" Wrought "	1,00 @	1,10
Lard—" lb	20 @	28
Lumber—Heart pine " 1000ft	18,00 @	22,00
" Cypress "	18,00 @	20,00
" Sap "	12,00 @	16,00
" Lath "		3,00
Meal—" bu., 50 lbs	85 @	1,00
Oats, new—" bu.		50
Peas—Black " bu.		1,00
Pork—Mess		37,50
Potatoes—New " bbl	1,00 @	1,25
Rags—" lb		3 to 31/2
Staff—Juniper " 1000	50,00 @	60,00
Shingles—16 inch, bunch, W. I. " 1000	2,25 @	2,50
" 12 " "	3,25 @	4,50
Salt—" sack, 2 bu.	2,25 @	0,00
Wheat—new, white,	1,25 @	1,50
" " red,	1,00 @	1,25
Wood—" cord	2,00 @	3,00
Wine—Sappernong " gal.	2,00 @	3,00
Whiskey—" gal.	1,75 @	2,50
Yoepon—" bu.	25 @	40

New York Market.

Money steady at 7 per cent. Sterling 109⅞. Gold 136¾. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 123⅝. U. S. 10-40s 11. North Carolina 6s 59½; new 54 asked. Cotton dull; sales 200 bales at 34c. Flour—superfine to fancy State $5,85@7,50; superfine to choice white Western $5,85@7,75; Southern firmer; common to choice $7@11,75. Wheat No. 1 Spring $1,63. Corn in fair demand at noon's advance. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard firmer; kettle 19⅝@20c. Whiskey firmer at $1,09@1,10. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 43c. Rosin $2,25@8. Freights lower; Wheat per sail 7½d.

Baltimore Market.

Cotton quiet at 31⅝@34c. Flour steady. Wheat in good demand; receipts large; prime to choice red $1,55@1,65. Corn dull; prime white $1,04@1,06; yellow $1,08@1,10. Pork $34. Bacon active and advancing; Shoulders 15¾c. Whiskey $1,10@1,11.

MARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

PORT OF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday) to Dismal Swamp Steam Transportation Company.
Stmr George Washington, Walker, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Wednesday, Friday and Monday) to D S S T Company.
Stmr Ella, Burbage, Edenton and Nag's Head, freight and passengers.
Schr Lily, Wolford, Baltimore, ballast to C L Cobb.
Schr Sidney, Beals, Camden, wood for Stmr Ella.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Nag's Head, freight and passengers to master.
Sloop Gladiator, Owens, Alligator River, shingles to Land and Lumber Co.
Schr Mary and Frances, ——, Alligator River, shingles to Land and Lumber Co.
Schr Wave, Brown, Nag's Head, light to master.
Sloop H F Osborn, Hannan, Norfolk, with net twine.

DEPARTURES.

Stmr Elizabeth City, Harney, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Wednesday, Friday and Monday).
Stmr Geo Washington, Walker, Norfolk, freight and passengers (Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday).
Stmr Ella, Burbage, Edenton, freight and passengers.
Sloop Alfred Dorlon, Mott, Nag's Head, freight and passengers.
Sloop H F Osborn, Hannan, Roanoke Island, net twine to G F Rogers & Co.

NOTICE.—I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, at our office, in Elizabeth City, on Monday, August 2, 1869, at 4 o'clock, P. M., all the interest of Messrs. Cleveland & Fleming, in the Land and Lumber Company of N. C.: it being One Thousand Shares of the Capital Stock of said Company, subscribed by them and now forfeited, for non-payment of assessments due.

By order of the Board of Directors:
CHAS. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y
Land & Lumber Co. of N. C.
Elizabeth City, July 17, 1869. 4-2t

NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 229 BROADWAY, COR. BARCLAY ST.,
NEW YORK.

Presents more favorable terms for Insurance than any other Company in the United States.

Policies registered, and secured by pledge of public Stocks, and Bonds and Mortgages with the N. Y. Insurance Department.

RUFUS K. SPEED,
General Agent,
July 22, 1869. Eliz. City, N.C.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Mr. JOSEPH P. ELLIOTT retired from our firm on 1st July, 1869.
F. B. LONEY & CO.
Baltimore, July 12, 1869.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership, under the firm of ELLIOTT BROTHERS, for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS at 59 South Gay street.

WILLIAM L. ELLIOTT.
JOSEPH P. ELLIOTT.
Baltimore, July 1, 1869. 4-1t.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

The undersigned will be at Currituck C. H., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 3d and 4th; Camden C. H., on Friday and Saturday, 6th and 7th; Gatesville, Gates Co., Monday and Tuesday, 9th and 10th; Edenton, Chowan county, Wednesday and Thursday, 11th and 12th; Hertford, Perquimans Co., Friday and Saturday, 13th and 14th; Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., Monday and Tuesday, 16th and 17th, of August next, for the purpose of collecting the Taxes due the United States Government under the Internal Revenue Law, for the years 1868 and 1869.

C. GUIRKIN, Dep. Col.
Internal Revenue.
July 24, 1869-1t.

"The Old North State Forever,"—Encourage Home Enterprise!

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Has now been in operation five months, and the liberal patronage it has received insures it to be a success.

AMOUNT LIABLE FOR LOSSES, $184,000
$20,000 deposited with the Public Treasurer as security to Policy Holders!

Rates moderate and all losses promptly adjusted and paid!

This Company, organized upon the most liberal principles, appeals to the people of North Carolina for support,—guaranteeing, in return, protection against loss or damage by fire, and circulating its receipts AT HOME!

JAMES H. FOOTE, Pres.
SEATON GALES, Sec'y.
W. H. MURDOCH, Asst. Sec'y.
RUFUS K. SPEED, Agent for Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck. Office on Road street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
July 22, 1869. [Pr. adv. $15.

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

Incorporated by the N. C. Legislature, with Liberal Banking Privileges.

Office: Elizabeth City, N. C.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

GEO. D. POOL, *Pres't;* R. F. OVERMAN, *Cas'r.;*
Dr. P. JOHN, Hon. JOHN POOL,
Hon. C. C. POOL, C. W. HOLLOWELL,
C. W. SMITH, WM. UNDERWOOD,
A. C. MOORE.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought and sold on reasonable terms.

July 15, 1869-1y.

DR. JOHN'S NEW PAPER.

THE "NORTH CAROLINIAN":

A Live Paper, devoted to Politics, Agriculture and General Intelligence.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1, 1869.

The Largest and Cheapest Political and Agricultural Paper in the State.

ONLY TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The NORTH CAROLINIAN is published every Thursday morning, at Elizabeth City, N. C. It will be devoted to the development of the material and industrial resources and the building up of the interests of the "Old North State," and especially of the First Congressional District.

Believing that all wealth is the product of labor and that without industry no riches can be created, the NORTH CAROLINIAN will insist upon the elevation of Labor—the advancement of that Productive Industry which is the very life of civilized nations, and hence will devote especial attention to developing the productions of the Farm, the Fisheries, the Lumber in our woods and swamps, as well as the Manufacturing Power of our rivers.

In its political discussions and preferences the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be Republican, supporting the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country, and hence it will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of the present State and National Administrations.

Reports of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature, of public meetings, and whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the readers.

The Editorial Department will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussions of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

As an advertising medium the NORTH CAROLINIAN will be valuable, because its circulation in the North and the South is large and rapidly increasing. Address

PALEMON JOHN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Elizabeth City, N. C., July 15, 1869.

NOTICE!—HAVING QUALIFIED as PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of Pasquotank County, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.

A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.

W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869-tf.

AN ACT CONCERNING TOWNSHIPS.

[Passed April 6th, 1869.]

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the Districts reported by the Commissioners of the following Counties of the State to the present session of the General Assembly, are hereby approved, and said Districts in obedience to article seven, sections three and four of the Constitution, to wit: Craven, Granville, Halifax, New Hanover, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Randolph, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren, Wayne, Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsythe, Gaston, Greene, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, Yancey and Caswell, shall have corporate powers and shall be known as Townships by the boundaries and by the name respectively designated in said reports; but the said districts may be altered or divided, or new Townships may be erected, by the County Commissioners in the manner specified in sub-division fifteen, section eight of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act concerning the government of Counties," and ratified the fourteenth day of August, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

SEC. 2. All acts or proceedings by or against a Township, in its corporate capacity, shall be in the name of the Board of Trustees of the Township.

SEC. 3. The Board of Trustees of each Township shall consist of a Clerk and two Justices of the Peace, except as otherwise provided in this act in respect to Justices of the Peace, in those Townships in which cities and towns are situated.

SEC. 4. In every Township in which any city or town is situated, or which may consist of a city or town, the number of Justices of the Peace to be elected shall be two more than the number of Wards in such city or town, or in case such city or town is not divided into Wards, then one additional Justice for each five hundred inhabitants, or if there are less than five hundred inhabitants, one additional Justice; for the purpose of obtaining the number of inhabitants in any such city or town, the corporate authorities shall have power to take a census thereof.

SEC. 5. The first election for Township Board of Trustees shall be held on the first Thursday in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

SEC. 6. Such election shall be held in all respects under the rules and regulations now prescribed by law, at such place in each Township as the County Commissioners may designate, and the return thereof shall be made to the Board of Commissioners of each county, who shall declare the result of said election, and within five days thereof shall notify the persons receiving the majority of votes in each Township of their election.

SEC. 7. The persons who are elected at such election shall appear, within five days after service of notice, before the County Commissioners and qualify by taking and subscribing the oath of office, which oath shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.

SEC. 8. The Board of Commissioners is authorized to decide in all cases of contested election, subject to appeal to the Superior Court of the county.

SEC. 9. The persons chosen at the first election under this act, shall continue in their office till the first Thursday in August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and until their successors shall have qualified, when the regular election for said officers shall be held every two years thereafter.

SEC. 10. At the time and in the manner authorized by this act for the election of Township Board of Trustees, there shall be held an election for one Constable in each Township, who shall give bond and security in such reasonable sum as the Board of Trustees may deem sufficient, to be not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, and take the oath of office as now prescribed by law.

SEC. 11. The Board of Trustees shall have power to purchase and to hold for the use of the Township, such real estate as they may deem necessary, not to exceed one acre, and to erect thereon a Township house, which shall be as near central in location as may be; and for the purpose of buying and erecting such building, they are authorized, if they deem it expedient, to lay and collect a tax upon all the property in the Township, with the approval of a majority of the qualified voters of the Township, to be given at an election to be held for that purpose, under the direction of such Trustees.

SEC. 12. The Board shall have power to appoint its own meetings, and to adjourn from time to time.

SEC. 13. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

SEC. 14. The Board of Trustees shall have authority, within their respective Townships, to lay out, alter, repair, or discontinue highways; to establish and settle ferries; to build and keep up bridges, subject to sub-division eleven, section eight, of the before cited acts concerning the government of counties; to lay off or discontinue cartways; to appoint overseers of highways; to allow and contract for the building of toll bridges, and to license the erection of gates across highways. This authority shall be exercised under the rules, regulations, restrictions and penalties, in all respects, prescribed and imposed in chapter one hundred and one of the Revised Code, upon the Justices of the late County Courts. The Clerk of the Board shall perform the duties therein enjoined upon the Clerk of the late County Court; and the Township Constable shall perform the duties imposed in said chapter on the Sheriff.

SEC. 15. In all cases of the exercise of authority under the preceding section, there may be an appeal by either party from the decision of the Township Board of Trustees to the Board of Commissioners of the County, whose decision in the case shall be final; and, on every appeal, the Clerk of the Board of Trustees shall transmit to the Commissioners all the papers in the case, and the parties shall be allowed to be heard before the Commissioners *de novo*.

SEC. 16. The Township Board of Trustees shall assess the taxable property of their Townships, and make return to the County Commissioners for revision, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. The Board of Trustees of each Township shall make out a written report, upon the condition of the roads and bridges in their respective Townships, to the County Commissioners, at least ten days before regular terms of the Superior Courts of the County.

SEC. 17. The Board of Trustees shall audit all accounts against the Township, as directed in section ten of the act concerning the government of Counties; and shall cause semi-annual publications of all accounts, so audited, to be posted at the Township house, or other place of meeting, if there be no Township house, and three other public places in the Township.

SEC. 19. The Board of Trustees shall have power to lay and collect all taxes which may be required to defray the necessary expenses of the Township, and the Township Constable shall collect all taxes so laid and assessed.

SEC. 20. The Clerk of the Board of Trustees shall record all the proceedings of the Board, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and keep all its papers and hold them open to the examination of all persons, except on the Sabbath; disburse all moneys belonging to the Township, under the order of the Board, taking proper vouchers therefor, and making quarterly returns to the Board, if required, of all his receipts and disbursements.

SEC. 21. Each Justice of the Peace, who is a member of the Board, shall receive two dollars *per diem* for each day's attendance upon the meetings of the Board; and the Clerk shall receive the same *per diem*, with such additional compensation for his duties as Clerk as the Board may allow.

SEC. 22. The Commissioners of any County not included in this act, shall have power to designate their present election precincts, as Townships, for school and assessment purposes, until a proper survey is made and a report of the same is made to this body.

SEC. 23. All laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall have force from the day of its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

JO. W. HOLDEN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
TOD R. CALDWELL,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Raleigh, April 22d, 1869.

I, HENRY J. MENNINGER, Secretary of State, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

HENRY J. MENNINGER,
Secretary of State.
July 15, 1869-4w.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence on the 18th day of August, prox., and continue twenty weeks. Preparatory and Normal Departments, and a General Course of University Lectures, will be opened. Entire expense, including board, $85 to $100. All the benefits of the Institution are offered, free of charge, to a limited number of residents in the State. Apply to the President.

SOLOMON POOL.
Chapel Hill, July 15, 1869-5w.

NOTICE.—TO ATL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—This will give notice to all that I have

Agricultural, Horticultural and Domestic Matters.

Wo[illegible]

BY MISS HA[illegible]

Work! while bright day[illegible]
beaming—

Despair not thou[illegible]

Trust! when the[illegible]

Though Duty[illegible]

Work! whi[illegible]
bea[illegible]

Fame pro[illegible]ld—
[illegible]le dreaming

But cher[illegible]otion,

Our earth[illegible]ild commotion,
[illegible]old Life.

Work! wi[illegible]ht on thy path is
be[illegible]

Work! w[illegible]balls down.
[illegible]e eye is gleaming,

Work with[illegible]crown.
[illegible]th thy many talents,
[illegible]thy soul;

Thy threefold[illegible]in the eternal balance,
[illegible]mands the whole.

—*Sculpt.*

Farmers' Wives.

We can hardly blame young men and young women for disliking farm life, so long as we make it unattractive, even repulsive. We must make our houses neat and comfortable, and provided with books and papers; the yard and garden must be planted with shrubbery and choice trees; attention must be given to raising the better fruits, and a plenty of them; time must be given for occasional recreations; and labor should not be so hard and continuous as to make life seem an endless drudgery.

This is so especially with the ladies. How can they be expected to desire the lot of a farmer's wife, when they see their mothers bowed down prematurely with labor and care? Measures must be taken to lighten their burdens, or there will be fewer and fewer each year, who will consent to bear them. The introduction of cheese factories has brought a measure of relief to them. It would also be a great deliverance if they could be relieved from boarding hired men. Every large and prosperous farm demands the work of several hired laborers. These are generally boarded and lodged, washed and ironed, by the farmer's family. Now it is no small task to provide three meals a day for such a lot of hungry men, as well as to do all the other work demanded of women on such a farm. Then, aside from the task of so much cooking and washing, these laborers have to be provided for out of working hours. They will occupy the kitchen, and perhaps find their way into the family sitting-room. But they are not always clean in their persons and dress, nor decorous in their manners, nor agreeable in their conversation. Now, it can hardly be expected that the wife and daughters will be contented and happy in such a state of things. They can have little or no leisure or privacy for reading, for agreeable and improving conversation, or receiving visitors. If they *are* contented with it, only shows that they have become willingly degraded, or have been broken down and humbled to their unwelcome lot. Neither of which is a desirable thing.

Plainly enough, here is room for improvement. And one way to remove the difficulty last named, is to hire these men boarded elsewhere, or to provide laborer's cottages for them on the farm, where they can board themselves. Such houses can be put up at a cheap rate, and one or two of them will probably answer for a farm; for the unmarried men can board with those who have families. These tenants can receive part of their wages in the shape of supplies from the farm. They can board and lodge themselves cheaper and more satisfactorily than the farmers' family can do it for them. It will certainly afford a great relief to the family, a relief which might well be bought by a slight decrease of the farmer's income. In the name of many thousands of farmers' wives and children, we plead for this reform.

Japan Clover—What it is.

MR. EDITOR. A worthy citizen of our county has intimated that I may do some service to the public by a few words in your paper concerning the character and qualities of this new forage plant. Parts of various parts of the state specimens of "yellow Clover" and "Rabbit-foot Clover" have been sent me, with an inquiry if these are Japan Clover. It is often a good mode of ascertaining what a thing is, to learn what it is not.

Let me say then that Japan clover is not any plant that has been known more than eight or ten years in this State. So far as I have seen or heard, it is not yet found east of Mecklenburg county, except where it has been sown within two years past; though westward it is extensively naturalized to the top of and beyond the Blue Ridge. It is not a true clover with flowers growing in heads upon the end of the stem or branches; nor are its flowers either red, yellow or white. It does not come into flower until autumn. So that any plant flowering in this part of the State in spring or summer, is not the Japan clover.

Now as to what it is. Its leaves are not unlike those of the "yellow-top clover," wedge shaped, from one third to one half inch long, and about half that width. The main leaf stalk is about one eighth of an inch long, much shorter than in the yellow clover. The flowers, but a few together, grow in the forks of the leaves. They are very small and of a pale purplish color; or whitish, with purple veins. These produce small pods, rather longer than broad. In poor soils this plant attains but a few inches in height, but in rich lands reaches two feet and can be cut like clover.

As to its value as a forage plant, it will probably be of much service to the South as it grows upon land otherwise useless, and cattle greedily devour it and thrive upon it. But it is only on poor land that [illegible] Japan clover within an equal space. Besides, they come into use in spring and early summer, while now, the first week in July, Japan clover is but two to four inches high on the same ground where clover, blue grass, timothy and others, have gone to seed and can be mowed.—M. A. CURTIS *in Hillsboro (N. C.) Recorder.*

A little raw meat, cut up into small bits, rolled in black pepper, and fed to the hens about three times a week will soon make a very sensible addition to the egg deposit. Give them some green food at least once a week—cabbage or lettuce cut up fine. They will more than repay you for this attention. Water them with warm or tepid water, not as Paddy said, "to make them lay boiled eggs," but to increase the inward warmth and not chill it.

The Canada Farmer gives an account of an old horse, thirty-two years old next spring, which is still in fine condition, being entirely sound except a slight touch of the heaves. Last Spring he travelled twenty-five miles in three and a half hours. He has been worked very hard.

Curing Hens of Setting.

If humanity were forced to submit to all the evils we inflict on the poor feathered bipeds, in order to cure or break up [illegible] prompting of nature, what [illegible]d be.

[illegible] in human nature to [illegible]pulse to lie down. [illegible] little [illegible] to be [illegible]ith six [illegible]f cold [illegible] left, ther[illegible]e to [illegible]hours? [illegible]s [illegible]nk of it! [illegible]ould we relish [illegible]s [illegible] flannel, with perh[illegible]l [illegible]in pail attached to our [illegible]r appendix; (if we had one,) [illegible]ll the rest of mankind cackling [illegible]mmiseration (or *exultation?*) over our degradation.

How nice it must feel to be grabbed by the neck and jerked off a nice warm nest and thrown into any thing that comes handy—an old swill barrel, hen coop or dirty box—and kept in solitary confinement for a week, until we learn to "stand up, and not be wanting to sit all the time." Just imagine, dear lady readers, how delightful the sensation, when indulging in dreams of "what is to be when we get our little family around us," to have your *cackleations* cut short, nipped in the bud, and an almost certain prospect of being knocked into (pot) *pie!*

Now, seriously, wouldn't it be much better, much more to the credit of humanity, to break up this habit, or *instinct*, by natural means? We have lately seen, (we forget where,) an easy and rational cure. It is simply to put under the hen a few eggs just about ready to hatch; or put one or two young chickens under at the night time; take her off and put her in a box with the young chicks a few hours, then take the chicks away from her and turn her out, and, in a majority of cases, she will, after clucking for a day or two, commence laying again, feeling, in her own mind well assured that she has fulfilled the maternal instinct.

Ashes for Wheat.

Ashes as a fertilizer are almost wholly neglected and allowed to go to waste by our farmers. In many instances indeed they seem to be ignorant of their value, or if not ignorant too careless to take the necessary pains to secure and use them. During the winter, ashes can be collected in large quantities, and farmers should do this for the purpose of sowing them on wheat soil. In my experience with ashes I have found them of great value on different grains, but most valuable when used on wheat. Ashes are an active fertilizer on wheat, and even five bushels per acre will push it forward two days ahead of that upon which none is applied. In some seasons, when hot and sultry weather prevails about the time wheat is ripening, a few days gained is worth half a crop of grain.

The ashes strengthen the wheat stem, giving it substance and solidity; and developes the berry quicker and better. Ashes are also a preventive against rust, and I have seen the wheat upon which ashes were sown free from rust while that upon which none had been sown was rusted close to the drill row. Save your ashes and try the experiment next season. You will find it to pay you well to collect all the ashes you can get. Farmers can afford to pay as high as 20 cents per bushel for good unleached, hard wood ashes for farm use, not only to put on wheat but on corn, oats and clover as well. I believe they are the cheapest manure that the farmer can buy, as potash enters largely into all the grain and grasses that are raised. Twenty bushels can be sown to an acre with the very best results. Leached ashes are also good though a larger quantity should be used. All around us large quantities both of leached and unleached ashes go to waste every year. These should be returned to the soil.

Clover.

Clover differs entirely from the cereal plants in this respect, that it sends its main roots perpendicularly downwards, when no obsacles stand in the way, to a depth which the fine, fibrous roots of wheat and barley fail to reach: the principal roots of clover branch off into creeping shoots, which again send fresh roots downwards, Thus clover, like the pea plant, derives its principal food from layers below the arable surface soil: and the difference between the two consists mainly in this—that the clover, from its large and more extensive root surface, can still find a sufficiency of food in fields where peas will no longer thrive. A natural consequence is, that he subsoil left proportionably much poorer by clover than by the pea. Clover seed, on account of its small size, can furnish from its own mass but a few formative elements for the young plant, and requires a rich, arable surface for its development; but the plant takes comparatively but little food from the surface of the soil. When the roots have pierced through this, the upper parts are soon covered with a corky coating, and only the fine rootfibers, ramifying through the subsoil, convey food to the plant.—*Liebig.*

Oh, ye Borrowers!

My neighbor Coe has spent in the last twenty years more than five hundred dollars worth of time in borrowing little articles of his neighbors. Almost daily, the neighbors are called on to loan some tool. A hammer, saw, gimlet, auger, wrench, chisel, axe, hoe, wheelbarrow, shovel, fork, steelyard, half-bushel, cornbasket, etc., etc., are almost in daily requisition. It takes an average of half an hour, each working day, to borrow and return tools, and other barrowed articles. That is thirteen days a year, worth at least twenty-five dollars. That, for twenty years, is five hundred dollars, and there is a present prospect of his continuing on borrowing as long as he lives. Half the money, laid out in the purchase of the borrowed articles, and the balance at compound interest, would make Coe an independent man at sixty.

Let every man figure out the problem, and he will find that it is cheaper to own than to borrow.

Grease on Carpets.

There is nothing that annoys a tidy housekeeper so much as to have her carpet spotted with lamp oil or grease, and we therefore make known for their benefit the following receipt for extracting oil or grease spots from carpets or clothes. Cover the grease spot with whiting, and let it remain until it becomes saturated with the grease; then scrape it off, and cover it with another coat of whiting, and if this does not remove the grease, repeat the application. Three coats of whiting will, in most cases, remove the grease when it should be brushed off with a clothes brush. So says one who knows. —*Prairie Farmer.*

A heifer or cow will make beef earlier than a steer. An old cow or an old sheep will not fatten near so well with hay as with grass. The longer the straw of any kind the worse as fodder; short straw is said to be invariably the most nutritious. Cattle always prefer that which is fresh threshed, a day even making a difference.

An oft recurring question among farmers is, what is the average yield of straw to an acre? The Pennsylvania farmers believe the average crop of rye straw to be one ton.

Recipes.

To m[illegible] cup cake, take one cup of but[illegible] cups of sugar mixed with bu[illegible] eggs beaten separately, mix th[illegible]s in with the butter and sugar, three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a half a cup of sour milk, half a nutmeg, a teaspoonful of rose water or brandy, stir in the flour until you think the batter is sufficently thick. If too thick the cake will not be good. With all cakes take two tablespoonfuls of the batter, bake in a small pan; when done if it fails you can add more flour, and in this way test the cake, before spoiling the mixture.

To corn beef, the pickle should be made as follows: To six gallons of water add nine pounds of pure salt, three pounds of brown sugar, one quart of molasses, three ounces of saltpetre, and one ounce of pearl ash. Let these ingredients be boiled and carefully skimmed as long as impurities from the sugar and salt continues to rise to the surface.

"Knickerbocker pickle, just what everybody knew before, you say. But wait a moment, and see if we don't tell you something you did not know before. When the water is ready to receive the rest of the material, pour in the saltpetre only, and when dissolved and the water boiling, dip your beef, piece by piece, into the boiling saltpetre water, holding it for a few seconds only in the hot bath. When the beef has all been thus immersed, and becomes quite cool, pack it in the cask where it is to remain. Then proceed with your pickle as at first directed and when perfectly cold, pour it upon the meat, which should be kept down by a cover and stone."

The immersing of the beef in boiling saltpetre water contracts the surface by closing the pores, and prevents the juices of the meat from going out into the pickle. The saltpetre absorbed by the contracted or cooked surfaces will modify the salt that passes through it, the whole producing the most perfect result.

Beef cured in this manner will preserve its color, and cut almost as juicy and inviting as a fresh roast. It is as unlike the hard, blue, briny, knotted substance sold at markets, and frequently cured at home, miscalled "corn beef," as a sirloin differs from a steak cut three inches back of the horns, and sold for porter-house. Try it and see.

The Ohio *Cultivator* says the following recipe is worth one thousand dollars to every house keeper: "Take one pound of sal soda and half a pound of unslacked lime and put them in a gallon of water, boil twenty minutes, let it stand till cool, then drain off and put in a small jug or jar; soak your dirty clothes over night, or until they are wet through, then wring them, and rub on plenty of soap, and with water add one teacupful of the washing fluid; boil half an hour or more, rinse, and your clothes will look better than by the old way of washing twice before boiling. This is an invaluable recipe, and every poor, tired woman should try it."

To fry beef, take one pound of chipped beef, pour cold water over it in a frying pan, parboil it four or five minutes, then drain the water from the beef, place it on the fire, add a large lump of butter and dredge flour until covered; pour on a pint of rich milk, stirring with a spoon until it thickens; bring to the table hot.

To make soda biscuit, have one quart of sifted flour; two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar rubbed into the flour, with a lump of butter the size of an egg. Dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in a pint of sweet milk; add a teaspoonful of salt; mix them as soft as possible to roll out nicely, and bake them in a quick oven.

A correspondent of the Southern Cultivator says that a totally different quality of soil is required for onions for market and for seeds to grow sets. Where sets are to be grown a thin soil is required. He says that knowledge of this fact would have saved him last year, two or three hundred dollars. To grow sets the ground must be perfectly clean, or otherwise it is an endless labor. No grass or weeds should be allowed to grow to seed on it the previous year.

Seeds, especially of the cereals, must not be allowed to get too dry. They are most sure to root in sandy or stony earth just rather moist, which should be in sufficient quantity to produce a vigorous growth. A boy in a root may depend on it will succeed as well as to follow the Europ[illegible] plan of burying or steaming.

An English farmer broke up thirty acres of water meadow which produced nothing but coarse edge grasses and rushes. After it was thoroughly drained and laid down to grass, he was able to cut four crops of green fodder annually of the best quality. The same thing could be done in thousands of cases in this country.

A correspondent of the Horticulturist not having bean poles handy, spread a little coarse apple tree brush along the ground, and over that, just a little raised from the ground, grew the bean vines, producing him a crop fully equal to one obtained from the best care in training to poles.

It is well known by butter makers that the cream which first rises on milk makes nicer butter than that which rises after standing a long time. It is said that the milk that makes the butter that Queen Victoria eats is skimmed twice, and twelve hours afterwards it is churned.

A correspondent of the Main Farmer says that after trying various prescriptions for removing warts from horses, he has been at length entirely successful by dosing the animal with chopped cedar boughs given in his feed, and washing the warts in a strong decoction of cedar.

Every farmer should have a compost heap. Collect every kind of fertilizer, and to prevent any from liberating the gasses, keep the whole covered with earth or muck.

Men often make unlucky investments, but hardly anything else is so certain to pay in the long run as judicious Tree-Planting.

One of the aims in farming should be to produce as large a portion, every thing you consume, to buy nothing you can raise yourself.

In sowing corn for soiling it will be well not to rely on one sowing. Three or four sowings at intervals of two weeks would be better.

Thorough drainage, deep plowing, a liberal use of manure, and good cultivation, cannot fail to produce remunerative, bountiful harvests.

The United States produced twenty-five millions worth of cheese and a hundred millions of butter last [illegible]

Mixing hen food with a strong solution of common soft soap is recommended both as a preventive and cure of lice.

Hilling potatoes will give from ten to twenty more bushels per acre than any flat culture, however nice.

Dull days may be spent in practicing dentistry on your rakes and harrows.

A little soot from the chimney will suit the early cucumbers and nonsuit the bugs.

Dry oak sawdust is the best material for packing Winter apples.

The shortening of a tap root is of no more injury to a tree than is the shortening of the finger nails to a man. This matter was settled by Scheibler and others, over a hundred years ago.

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We can account for its success only by the simple fact that it meets precisely the popular taste, furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

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BEST WEEKLY IN ITS SPHERE,

and for evidence that it is such see the paper, compare it with any other, and decide. Its editors and contributors are neither amateur nor machine writers, nor fancy farmers or literateurs, but experienced journalists and practical and scientifice men and women, who know what they are about and whereof they affirm on the various important subjects discussed. The staff includes a number of the most distinguished writers in the country on the branches which are their specialties, yet the Rural relies more upon the character of its matter than the names of celebrities who write by the yard.

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This department is under the supervison of Mr. Andrew S. Fuller, the well-known horticulturist, who will not only write on the subjects in question, but will also attend the meetings of the Farmers' and Fruit-Growers' Clubs, and daguerreotype their proceedings for our columns. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS to SUBSCRIBE

Last fall and this spring we sent out to our subscribers many thousands of choice and valuable plants as presents. There is scarcely a post office from Maine to California to which some one or more of these plants have not gone, and thousands of families will this summer have something growing in their gardens that they never had before. These plants will multiply so rapidly that whole neighborhoods will soon be supplied from those which we have disseminated.

Now, friends, when you are showing these choice plants to your neighbors, do not forget to tell where they came from, for we are preparing to supply you with other valuable fruits and flowers next fall, and hope the demand will be sufficient to exhaust all of the two hundred and fifty thousand now growing in Mr. Fuller's garden, at Ridgewood.

Among the gifts for farmers we have one hundred and thirty choice varieties of potatoes. Some of these sold at high as fifty dollars per tuber the past spring, others at two or three dollars a pound, and the Early Rose at forty dollars per barrel. We have also a large number of new sorts that have not as yet received names, although they promise to be very fine. It is too early in the season to decide which of them will be distributed or will prove worthy of cultivation, but our subscribers may rest assured that if there are any good or really valuable varieties among the they will be informed of the fact, and an opportunity afforded them of obtaining them.

For the ladies we have now growing
30,000 VARIETIES OF LILIES AND GLADIOLUSES.

As it is our wish that there shall be no cessation in the reception of subscribers' names, we will make the following proposals to those who will send us in their subscriptions before the 1st day of November next. The plants will be sent out in the order that the names are received, commencing as soon as the weather will permit next fall.

OUR PROPOSITION.

To every new subscriber or those who will renew their subscriptions for next year, at full rates, viz.: One dollar for the Weekly, or two dollars for the Semi-Weekly Sun, we will send any one of the following gifts, postage paid, to any part of the United States:

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No. 17. One Delaware Grape Vine.
No. 18. One Iona Grape Vine. [(White).
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No. 20. One Japan Lily, Rubrum (red).
No. 21. One Japan Lily, Roseum (rose-colored).
No. 22. One Japan Lily, Album (white)
No. 23. One Lilium Candium (fragrant white)
No. 24. One choice, named variety of Gladioles.
No. 25. One package of Lilium Auratum seed the new gold-banded lily from Japan.

To the above list will be added a number of choice varieties of potatoes in ample time for sending out this fall.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

For 100 full-paying subscribers to the Weekly, or 50 for the Semi-Weekly, with $100 cash, we will send to the getter-up of the club a first-class $60 Singer's Sewing Machine.

By a special arrangement with Mr. S. G. Gordon, the agent of Geo. A. Prince & Co. in this city, we are enabled to offer a superb MELODEON, four octave, C to C, in rose-wood case, price $67, for 150 new subscribers at $1 a year, or a larger instrument, five octave, F to F, in rosewood case, worth $112 for 250 new subscribers at $1 00. These instruments are of the best quality and whether for home use, or for use in churches or Sunday schools, are very desirable. If a club other than those going to a family or neighborhood, in the course of a week or two of canvassing in their town, should win one of these gifts we will send out only their name to the getter-up, but the plants to each subscriber.

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We send sample copies of all the editions of The Sun, post paid, free on application. Those receiving them will oblige us by showing them to their friends. Persons desiring to compete for any of the above premiums will be furnished with a full supply on the same terms. We aim to make the best as well as the cheapest paper published, and wherever it goes it is received with favor, as many thousands of readers remitting subscriptions cheerfully testify.

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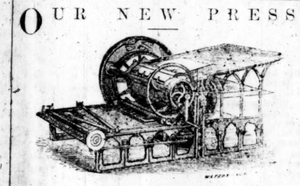

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July 1, 1869—tf.

NOTICE!—HAVING QUALIFIED as PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of Pasquotank County, I will give ample time and attention to the settlement of all estates that may come into my hands.
A late act of the Legislature has made material changes in regard to this subject, which it would be well for those interested to look into.
W. G. POOL,
Public Administrator.
Elizabeth City, July 1, 1869-tf.

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